

Twice as Many

In St. Louis every day—two Post. Dispatches are sold to every one Globe-Democrat.

PAGE
19, 1919.

Right, 1919.
L. Goldberg.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

VOL. 71, NO. 206.

ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1919—30 PAGES.

REED DECLINES CHALLENGE FOR LEAGUE DEBATE

Will Be Guest of Honor at
Dinner Tonight at Which
Former Senator Wilfley
Will Be Host.

REFUSES TO MEET C. M. HAY ON PLATFORM

Hay Selected by Local Branch
of League to Enforce
Peace—Reed Says He
Would Prefer to Meet
Some One in Taft's Class.

1000-LB. BABY, 30 MONTHS OLD, TO MAKE DEBUT HERE EASTER

United States Senator James A. Reed will speak to a select gathering of business and professional men at the St. Louis Club, tonight, in opposition to the proposed covenant of the league of nations. He will be the guest of Xenophon P. Wilfley, lately his colleague from Missouri in the Senate. He has declined a challenge for a debate with Charles M. Hay, a St. Louis lawyer, an advocate of the league of nations proposal. Reed's public address is opposition to the league of nations will be made tomorrow at the Odeon.

Challenge Declined.

The challenge to a debate with Hay, similar to the Lodge-Lowell debate in Boston, was sent to Reed by a committee of the Missouri branch of the League to Enforce Peace.

Reed, in regard to this challenge that he had come to St. Louis at the invitation of a group of lawyers, for the Odeon speech, and that he did not feel at liberty to make engagements with his own committee, said he would be willing to enter a debate with former President Taft, former Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, or Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska.

Wilfley said that he had invited about 50 men, of business and professional prominence, to attend the dinner, and had received acceptances from the greater part. He said the dinner was to be given by himself, simply as a personal tribute to Reed, and not as a means of expression for any particular point that there would be no restrictions on speaking, and that Reed would undoubtedly talk on the league of nations.

Spencer and Kiel Invited.

Wilfley served as Senator by Gov. Gardner's appointment, between the time of Senator Stone's death and the election of Senator Spencer. He said Senator Spencer and Mayor Kiel would be among the guests.

Then Reed and his hotel Jefferson this evening, with Mr. Ryan.

He commented, to a Post-Dispatch reporter, on the action of the 50 Democratic members of the Missouri House of Representatives who yesterday adopted a resolution, calling on him to resign and run for reelection, as a means of determining public sentiment on his views. He said:

"I have no objection to these gentlemen passing any resolutions. I do object, however, to their saying that I am disrespectfully of President Wilson."

"I gave the newspapers advance copies of my speech, and some of them printed it. There was not a word, as a careful perusal will show, which could be taken as disrespectful to the President. Such a view can only be taken in the superheated imaginations of overexcited gentlemen who see political issues where there are none."

Opposes Wilson View.

"I am not the only one who camouflages as some are, by advancing any view that does not agree with me, but I make no denial of the fact that I do not agree with the President, for I believe the league of nations document dangerous to the people of this country."

"The 50 men at Jefferson City do not constitute the Democratic party of Missouri, neither have they more authority than any other Democrats to read one of their fellows out of the party."

"I will not resign, of course—not unless all these other fellows with views for and against the league of nations resign. In that case, I'll go with them, and we can have a general election with the paramount issue as the paramount issue."

"And I believe it is coming to a general referendum, for the United States Senate will not ratify that document."

Read, at the hotel yesterday afternoon, received calls from Federal office holders, including District Attorney Heusley, Collector Rothwell, Postmaster Selsby, Marshal Lynch, Assistant Weller, and Assistant District Attorney O'Neil.

To Make Other Speeches.

The suggestion for a debate with Hay originated at a meeting of the Campaign Committee of the League to Enforce Peace, at Hotel Statler yesterday. Speakers at the meeting were Frederick N. Judson, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Woodrow, former Gov. Folk, Rabbi Samuel Sale and George

CLOUDY AND COLD WEATHER FOR TONIGHT AND TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES.

1 a. m.	31	8 a. m.	47
2 a. m.	30	9 a. m.	54
3 a. m.	30	10 a. m.	56
4 a. m.	30	11 a. m.	57
5 a. m.	32	1 p. m.	70

Highest yesterday, 64, at 4 p. m.; lowest, 42, at 7 a. m.

IT WILL SOON
BE FLY TIME
OVER THE ATLANTIC



PRISONER ADMITS HE IS MAN WANTED IN BANK HOLDUPS

McGann, or Tyler, Refuses to Talk of Robberies in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Cleveland, However.

WANTS TO RETAIN HIGH-PRICED' LAWYER

Bank Book Shows He Has \$48,000 on Deposit at Phoenix, Ariz.—Wife Carried \$265 in Purse.

Roy Tyler of Syracuse, N. Y., who admits that he is wanted in Brooklyn, N. Y., on a charge of murder and bank robbery in connection with the killing of two bank clerks and the theft of \$13,350, and at Cleveland, O., in connection with a bank robbery in which \$15,600 was stolen, chatted about himself with Detective Chief Hannegan today. Two detectives stood at his elbows and watched his movements.

"I'm the real honest-to-goodness man they are looking for," he said facetiously, "but I am not saying that I am guilty of the things they have charged me with."

"You know, there is such a thing as a bum rap (mistaken identification). They've got me hooked up with those two jobs, but will be able to prove it? I am going to sit pretty tight and make them come clean."

Says Wife Had Pistol.

"I was arrested on a fluke or I never would have been taken alive. I thought I was going to be sent back to that hick Sheriff who had me arrested for a peace disturbance in Columbus, Mo. I didn't think you cops would tumble to me. My wife and I each had an automatic pistol. That one you found in our automobile belonged to her."

"That copper who rapped to me," said Detective Elias Hougham, who identified him as the man wanted in Brooklyn and Cleveland, doesn't know what he has done.

He has \$48,000 in bank at Phoenix, Ariz., and 165 acres of the richest land in Texas, and he could have had everything down to my last jit, if he had just kept his mouth shut and let me get by. When I saw him dig that circular from the Brooklyn police and scratched his head I said to myself, 'You're a gone now.' I tried to give him the high sign, but he shot off his bazzoo too quick."

Holding on the Phone.

"I want to see the mitch, though. Dr. Harding and his wife, who were arrested with us, are on the square. So is my wife. They know nothing about my past. My wife knew that I was being hunted, but she didn't know what for. The Hardings didn't know anything about it at all."

The Hardings were arrested yesterday afternoon, when they were riding in a mud-splashed touring car at Taylor avenue and Hallandale. Two dogs, which were in the automobile, attracted the attention of Detectives Roach and Dempsey, who, an hour before, had read on the bulletin board at the Deer Street Station a description of an automobile party wanted at Columbus, Mo., for failure to pay a fine of \$10.30 for peace disturbance. The dogs were mentioned in the description.

At police headquarters the men said they were Frank McGann and Dr. Ralph Harding, a veterinary surgeon, both of Kansas City, Dr. Hard-

ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED GROWS

Increase in a Week From 356,000 to 373,000.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Marked increases in the number of unemployed throughout the country and in the number of cities reporting a surplus of labor are shown in a report of the Federal Employment Service for the past week. The report showed that the unemployed increased from 356,000 to 373,000. Only 6 per cent of the cities reporting showed a labor shortage.

The labor surplus in Connecticut and Massachusetts was said to have become 10 per cent, while increases in cities of unreported size were generally through New England.

A slight increase in unemployment was recorded generally throughout the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast. Conditions in the Southern states, however, were shown to be practically stationary.

Chief Reed and Kiel Invited.

Wilfley served as Senator by Gov. Gardner's appointment, between the time of Senator Stone's death and the election of Senator Spencer. He said Senator Spencer and Mayor Kiel would be among the guests.

Then Reed and his hotel Jefferson this evening, with Mr. Ryan.

He commented, to a Post-Dispatch reporter, on the action of the 50 Democratic members of the Missouri House of Representatives who yesterday adopted a resolution, calling on him to resign and run for reelection, as a means of determining public sentiment on his views. He said:

"I have no objection to these gentlemen passing any resolutions. I do object, however, to their saying that I am disrespectful of President Wilson."

"I gave the newspapers advance copies of my speech, and some of them printed it. There was not a word, as a careful perusal will show, which could be taken as disrespectful to the President. Such a view can only be taken in the superheated imaginations of overexcited gentlemen who see political issues where there are none."

Opposes Wilson View.

"I am not the only one who camouflages as some are, by advancing any view that does not agree with me, but I make no denial of the fact that I do not agree with the President, for I believe the league of nations document dangerous to the people of this country."

"The 50 men at Jefferson City do not constitute the Democratic party of Missouri, neither have they more authority than any other Democrats to read one of their fellows out of the party."

"I will not resign, of course—not unless all these other fellows with views for and against the league of nations resign. In that case, I'll go with them, and we can have a general referendum, for the United States Senate will not ratify that document."

Read, at the hotel yesterday afternoon, received calls from Federal office holders, including District Attorney Heusley, Collector Rothwell, Postmaster Selsby, Marshal Lynch, Assistant Weller, and Assistant District Attorney O'Neil.

To Make Other Speeches.

The suggestion for a debate with Hay originated at a meeting of the Campaign Committee of the League to Enforce Peace, at Hotel Statler yesterday. Speakers at the meeting were Frederick N. Judson, the Rev. Dr. S. H. Woodrow, former Gov. Folk, Rabbi Samuel Sale and George

3 Added vs. Post-Dispatch Alone!

Three out of all 4 of the other St. Louis newspapers combined did not equal the POST-DISPATCH alone yesterday, either in Home Merchants or National advertising.

Home-Merchants' Advertising

POST-DISPATCH alone 70 Cols.

3 out of all 4 of the others combined 58 Cols.

POST-DISPATCH excess 12 Cols.

National Advertising

POST-DISPATCH alone 36 Cols.

3 out of all 4 of the others combined 20 Cols.

POST-DISPATCH excess 16 Cols.

The reason:

Post-Dispatch Circulation

The circulation of the POST-DISPATCH in St. Louis every day, is more than double that of the Globe-Democrat, The Star, The Republic, The Times, or any other St. Louis newspaper.

"First in Everything."

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

CIRCULATORS ASKED TO TURN IN PETITIONS AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE

THE Civic League and the Citizens' Referendum League this afternoon announced that they wanted circulators of recall petitions to turn in their petitions as early as possible today, in view of the fact that the Election Commissioners' office will be open only until 10 p. m. for the receipt of the petitions.

Circulators are to turn in their petitions at the headquarters of the Citizens' Referendum League, 607 Post Office Building, Seventh and Market streets.

FRANCE FOLLOWS BRITAIN WITH AN IMPORTS EMBARGO

Action Taken as Evidence Allies Have Completed Plans for Industrial Reconstruction.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Imposition by the French Government of an import embargo on the British is regarded by Government officials here as evidence that the allies have completed their plans for industrial reconstruction and now are proceeding to put them into effect.

Great Britain and France have established a pool in this country to control whatever purchases the allies need to make, and Italy is co-operating with them to a limited extent.

As a result, trade experts do not think there will be much sale for American-made products in the European countries for some time to come, it being the announced time of the election of the Board of Trade.

"I'm the real honest-to-goodness man they are looking for," he said facetiously, "but I am not saying that I am guilty of the things they have charged me with."

"You know, there is such a thing as a bum rap (mistaken identification). They've got me hooked up with those two jobs, but will be able to prove it? I am going to sit pretty tight and make them come clean."

Says Wife Had Pistol.

"I was arrested on a fluke or I never would have been taken alive. I thought I was going to be sent back to that hick Sheriff who had me arrested for a peace disturbance in Columbus, Mo. I didn't think you cops would tumble to me. My wife knew that I had just kept my mouth shut and let me get by. When I saw him dig that circular from the Brooklyn police and scratched his head I said to myself, 'You're a gone now.' I tried to give him the high sign, but he shot off his bazzoo too quick."

Holding on the Phone.

"I want to see the mitch, though. Dr. Harding and his wife, who were arrested with us, are on the square. So is my wife. They know nothing about my past. My wife knew that I was being hunted, but she didn't know what for. The Hardings didn't know anything about it at all."

The Hardings were arrested yesterday afternoon, when they were riding in a mud-splashed touring car at Taylor avenue and Hallandale. Two dogs, which were in the automobile, attracted the attention of Detectives Roach and Dempsey, who, an hour before, had read on the bulletin board at the Deer Street Station a description of an automobile party wanted at Columbus, Mo., for failure to pay a fine of \$10.30 for peace disturbance.

The dogs were mentioned in the description.

At police headquarters the men said they were Frank McGann and Dr. Ralph Harding, a veterinary surgeon, both of Kansas City, Dr. Hard-

20,000 ADDITIONAL STORIES TOLD AT NAMES FOR RECALL TO BE FILED TODAY

BUNDY TRIAL OF ARMED NEGROES

Civic League and Referendum Body Officials Say Requirements by Wards Have Been Met.

TO SUPPLEMENT PETITIONS ON FILE

21,257 Signatures Have Been Approved by Election Board, and 12,212 More Are Needed.

Said to Have Armed Friends and Drilled Them—Two Detectives Slain Night Before Race Riots.

The Civic League and Citizens' Referendum League announced that 20,000 signatures had been obtained to supplemental petitions for a special election, for the recall of Mayor Kiel, because of his mill tax and franchise deal with the United Railways Co. It was also announced that the distribution of the signatures was such that the petitioners, together with those now in the league of nations, are to do without those articles which they cannot manufacture easily.

GARRISON AND ALOE SPEAK ON ISSUES OF APRIL ELECTION

Candidate for President of Aldermen on Democratic Ticket Calls U. R. a Handicap to City.

"MACHINE POLITICS RESPONSIBLE," HE SAYS

Declares Financiers Are "Moving Heaven and Earth to Have \$60,000,000 Valuation Established."

Flint Garrison, Democratic nominee for president of the Board of Aldermen, and Louis P. Aloe, president of the Board of Aldermen, Republi- can nominee for re-election, spoke today at a City Club luncheon on campaign issues.

Garrison declared that the issues were machine politics and the United Railways Co. and that one was the outgrowth of the other. He recited the history of the bungle period, which preceded the consolidation of the traction lines.

He declared that St. Louis financiers were "sending good money after bad," and were "moving heaven and earth" in the effort to get a \$60,000,000 valuation placed on the United Railways property. He said this policy of financiers was injuring the city, that by a different course they could "make dollars where they are now fighting for a few miserable dimes."

"Aloe in Dilemma," He Says

He told of recent events, which he said formed a comedy which one of the members of the City Club had promised to dramatize—the successive compromise ordinances, the referendum petitions, the burglary, the withdrawal, the secret meetings, the recent agreement between the Mayor and the company. "The action was so confused," he commented, "that the results were tragic."

He then read from his report on the Mayor's agreement, as prepared for the Chamber of Commerce investigating committee, and discussed Aloe's position, saying Aloe had placed himself in a dilemma by his statements as to his attitude, as a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, toward the agreement.

"In his most recent statement," Garrison said, "Mr. Aloe has said that he favors the validation of the Jefferson Avenue franchise, but that he does not favor the validation of the other franchises. He bases his position on an opinion given to him by the City Counselor. The City Counselor has told him that the affirmation of the Jefferson Avenue case was not intended to extend the franchises of the other lines mentioned in the Suburban ordinance. In the affirmation itself the City Counselor has stated that it was intended to extend the other franchises."

Now, the one statement directly contrasting with the other, the City Counselor is deriving either Mr. McCullough or Mr. Aloe. He can take your choice. Mr. Aloe, therefore, in his undecided stand, places himself in the unenviable position of having no opinion of his own."

U. R. Handicap to City, He Says

Discussing service, capitalization and other elements of the United Railways problem, Garrison said:

"The city needs rapid transit, but every effort to develop rapid transit, either by means of subways or elevated, has been a failure, and has been suppressed. The principal financial interests of the town are obviously more interested in protecting this privilege-enjoying corporation, which handicaps the city, than they are in developing new and service-giving corporations, which would help develop the city."

The United Railways as it exists today, is a serious handicap to the city. The only real value of the company was a great financial blunder. Many of our big business men and bankers now frankly admit that fact. Instead of perpetuating this blunder, they should now use their efforts to correct it. Instead of trying to work out a mathematical proposition based on the wrong factors, the whole slate must be wiped clean, and a new and correct statement of the problem must be made."

\$60,000,000 Valuation.

"This means a complete reorganization of the company. It means a receivership. It means the abandonment of a great top-heavy load of water. It is the only way in which justice will be done to all the people of this city. It is certainly the only means by which strict justice will be meted out to the company. It may, however, do injustice to no one. It may not even mean any financial gain to any one, for the present market value of the stock is approximately the real value of the property."

"But our financiers are apparently

Rates for Conversion of Soldiers' Insurance

Charges Will Be 20 and 25 Per Cent Under Those of Private Companies—Several Forms of Policies Available.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Final approval having been given to the insurance forms into which the present term insurance of soldiers and sailors may be converted it is now possible to state the exact rates that will have to be paid. The rates average between 20 and 25 per cent under those charged by private insurance companies for similar policies.

The war risk insurance bureau headed by Col. H. D. Lindsey is now setting up the machinery for the conversion of hundreds of thousands of policies and arranging with the postoffice department for the collection of premiums. This work will require a couple of weeks and until it is completed the present term policies cannot be converted.

All policies contain a disability clause making the proceeds payable at any time to the insured when he becomes totally and permanently disabled. In monthly installments of \$3.75 per \$1000 of insurance, covering the entire period of the policy for the life of the insured.

Dividends will be paid annually. They will be taken in cash, deducted from the premium or left to accumulate at compound interest. The proceeds of all policies are nontaxable. Loan and cash values are provided beginning at the end of the first year for the full 3 1/2 per cent reserve values. Loans may be made up to 95 per cent of the cash values of the policy. In event of death, policies are payable in 240 monthly installments to the beneficiaries.

About \$39,000,000 of the term insurance is now in force. It is probable that this sum will be reduced to one-third or one-fourth when the conversions are made. A policy holder may take out the full amount of his term insurance or any part thereof.

On 20-payment life policies the rates will be:

Monthly Rate. Annual Rate.

20. \$1.76 \$18.64

25. 1.25 15.24

30. 1.00 12.24

35. 8.25 9.30

40. 2.01 23.71

On 20-payment life policies the rates will be:

Monthly Rate. Annual Rate.

20. \$1.76 \$18.64

25. 1.25 15.24

30. 1.00 12.24

35. 8.25 9.30

40. 2.01 23.71

On 20-year endowment policies:

Monthly Rate. Annual Rate.

20. \$1.76 \$18.64

25. 1.25 15.24

30. 1.00 12.24

35. 8.25 9.30

40. 2.01 23.71

On 20-year endowment policies:

Monthly Rate. Annual Rate.

20. \$1.76 \$18.64

25. 1.25 15.24

30. 1.00 12.24

35. 8.25 9.30

40. 2.01 23.71

On 20-year endowment policies:

Monthly Rate. Annual Rate.

20. \$1.76 \$18.64

25. 1.25 15.24

30. 1.00 12.24

35. 8.25 9.30

40. 2.01 23.71

On 20-year endowment policies:

Monthly Rate. Annual Rate.

20. \$1.76 \$18.64

25. 1.25 15.24

30. 1.00 12.24

35. 8.25 9.30

40. 2.01 23.71

On 20-year endowment policies:

Monthly Rate. Annual Rate.

20. \$1.76 \$18.64

25. 1.25 15.24

30. 1.00 12.24

35. 8.25 9.30

40. 2.01 23.71

On 20-year endowment policies:

Monthly Rate. Annual Rate.

20. \$1.76 \$18.64

25. 1.25 15.24

30. 1.00 12.24

35. 8.25 9.30

40. 2.01 23.71

On 20-year endowment policies:

Monthly Rate. Annual Rate.

20. \$1.76 \$18.64

25. 1.25 15.24

30. 1.00 12.24

35. 8.25 9.30

40. 2.01 23.71

On 20-year endowment policies:

Monthly Rate. Annual Rate.

20. \$1.76 \$18.64

25. 1.25 15.24

30. 1.00 12.24

35. 8.25 9.30

40. 2.01 23.71

On 20-year endowment policies:

Monthly Rate. Annual Rate.

20. \$1.76 \$18.64

25. 1.25 15.24

30. 1.00 12.24

35. 8.25 9.30

40. 2.01 23.71

On 20-year endowment policies:

Monthly Rate. Annual Rate.

20. \$1.76 \$18.64

25. 1.25 15.24

30. 1.00 12.24

35. 8.25 9.30

40. 2.01 23.71

On 20-year endowment policies:

Monthly Rate. Annual Rate.

20. \$1.76 \$18.64

25. 1.25 15.24

30. 1.00 12.24

35. 8.25 9.30

40. 2.01 23.71

On 20-year endowment policies:

Monthly Rate. Annual Rate.

20. \$1.76 \$18.64

25. 1.25 15.24

30. 1.00 12.24

35. 8.25 9.30

40. 2.01 23.71

On 20-year endowment policies:

Monthly Rate. Annual Rate.

20. \$1.76 \$18.64

25. 1.25 15.24

30. 1.00 12.24

35. 8.25 9.30

40. 2.01 23.71

On 20-year endowment policies:

Monthly Rate. Annual Rate.

20. \$1.76 \$18.64

25. 1.25 15.24

30. 1.00 12.24

35. 8.25 9.30

40. 2.01 23.71

On 20-year endowment policies:

Monthly Rate. Annual Rate.

20. \$1.76 \$18.64

25. 1.

in furnishing
of the race.
Negroes.

time, was the
a considerable
population in
the line active
keepers were at
ance with city ad
was known as
"equal rights,"
at him into con
ople more than

so high
urned from Ohio
tour to get him
passing through
the same rea
sue to Monroe

ollars have been
defense, negroes
subscribing to

of Nations.

March 20.—
Jenkins, editor
Post, will speak
this afternoon
ague of nations.

SAUCE

first and far
petition is

second cuts
and adds
ment of
heal.

RRINS
CE
ONCESTERSHIRE
ading table
erations.

THEATERS

RAL
w Attractions.

The P. & T. Dis
the big picture
of the season.

ORY
G!

STER

1. and 9 P. M.
from 10 a. m.
the and 2 p. m.

DELMAR
at EUCLID

DRAN'
Topics.
N. DIRECTOR.
7. & 9 O'Clock.

EST
ORLD

RTY
ELMAR

SAT.

TONIGHT SHOWERS 15
AT 7:30 P. M.
AFTER 8:30

DINE
AR ~
ILL CAT

LINE
VERSE
IN SOULS'

EL
AND
LAND
BRIEF

SCHESTRA
POSTS
LICH & HIS
PLAYERS

ST-DISPATCH

1000 ULTRA
15%
The Public
Globe Streets.

ca of Circulations.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.
is exclusively en
publications of otherwise
and also the local
and right of the
ditions herein are also

ES BY MAIL IN
NCE
15%
one year.....\$7.00
postage, \$1.00
total order, \$8.00
ids exchange.

Marked \$100 Used.

Pelinski missed Bauer at the station and went to his home, where he was arrested. Bauer and the detective had preceded him. The detective waited outside while Bauer went into the house and handed Mrs. Cleary 20 marked \$5 bills. She was handing this money to Pelinski, on his return, when the detectives entered and made the arrest.

The Pelinski home is a handsome bungalow near the front door, of which is a conspicuous sign reading: "Mrs. A. Pelinski." No one answered the bell when a Post-Dispatch reporter went there this morning.

In May 1914, Kelsey Marrott of East St. Louis filed suit in the St. Louis Circuit Court to recover from Mrs. Pelinski \$3000 which he said had paid to her for spirit aid in finding a buried treasure of \$3000.

In January 1916, Public Administrator Novak, as guardian to Mrs. Louise Heim, filed suit to recover about \$3000 alleged to have been paid by Mrs. Heim to Mrs. Pelinski for aid in finding a treasure said to be buried in the back yard of the Heim home. Both these suits were settled out of court.

PAID \$14,000 TO FIND MYTHICAL \$70,000 IN GOLD

Retired Alton Farmer, 76,
Causes Arrest of Former
Saloon Keeper, 60, and 3
Members of His Family.

MARKED MONEY USED TO OBTAIN EVIDENCE

Story That an Insane Rela
tive Buried Treasure on
Farm Was Incentive for
Search of Seven Years.

After a trap had been set with
marked money as the bait yesterday
afternoon, Joseph Pelinski, 76 years
old, of 4151 Kosuth avenue, former
saloon keeper, and three mem
bers of his family were arrested on
complaint of Weert Bauer, 76 years
old, of Alton, a retired saloon keeper
who said he paid \$14,000 to the Pe
linski for aid in recovering a trea
sure of \$70,000 in gold which they
told him was buried on his farm.

Similar allegations against Pe
linski's wife, Augusta, were made in
civil suits filed here by other com
plainants in 1914 and 1916. Mrs.
Pelinski is now in St. Petersburg
Fla.

Those arrested yesterday, besides
Pelinski, were his stepdaughter, Mrs.
Clara Cleary, 23, years old; his
daughter-in-law, Mrs. Fannie Pelinski,
23, and his stepson, Erwin Pe
linski, 29. They were released on
\$1000 bail each, said L. B.
Brown, a professional bondsman.

The Circuit Attorney's office began
an investigation of the complaint
against the Pelinskis today.

Hunted Hidden Treasure.

Attention of St. Louis detectives
was called to the case by L. A.
Schafly, vice president of the Citi
zens' National Bank at Alton, who
had noted that Bauer had made
heavy withdrawals from his bank ac
count in the last few months and
recently had pledged all that remained
of his property for a loan of \$1800.

He said he called Bauer to the bank
and questioned him and learned that
Bauer had been spending his money
in the hope of locating hidden trea
sure.

Bauer told St. Louis detectives
that about seven years ago he and
his wife were ill and he saw an ad
vertisement of Mrs. Pelinski as a
spiritual and clairvoyant in St. Louis.
The wife, the father of the family, and
recently had pledged all that remained
of his property for a loan of \$1800.

"First of all we clipped the man's
hair," he explained. "This was
quite important, as the hair secreted
gas, which would stain the pillow
and burn the patient's skin. While
the hair was being clipped, we sprayed
the eyes with vaporized solu
tions of bicarbonate of soda and
aspirin. In the majority of cases
this treatment gave instant relief and
the patient could sleep for hours.
After the gas had been removed, we
sprayed the mouth, throat and
nose with the same solutions, con
cluding with a spray of oil of
cinnamon, for the lungs.

"The bicarbonate of soda, which
was applied first, neutralized the
acidity of the gas and acted as a
cleansing agent; the aspirin was a
disinfectant and preventive of sub
sequent infection and the oil a pro
tecting agent and antiseptic. In
cases of skin burns from mustard gas,
we sprayed the skin from mustard gas
with a 30 per cent solution of permanganate
of potassium, and sometimes used
diluted chloride of lime.

Planned Big Mobile Unit.

"At first, he said, he was told the
fortune was \$10,000, but the
amount was gradually increased until
the figure was put at \$70,000. He
said he made many visits to the Pe
linski home, where Mrs. Pelinski
told him his fortune with cards and he
received many visits from Pelinski,
who went to Alton for the money
with which he had buried a treasure
on the Bauer farm. Bauer said he believed
this, because there had been such an
acute relative, who had lived on

his fortune.

"When Frenchman speaks of
victory, he forgets himself; he
gets his long years of fighting against
great odds and untold sufferings
when he speaks of victory he says,
"Grace a l'Américaine"—thanks to
America. And he feels that way in
his heart."

Lieut. Gehring said the French
had offered to demobilize him, but
he wants to remain until peace is
assured.

His brother, Adolph E. Gehring,
banker of New York, in the fraud
and complaint department of the
Second Federal Reserve District,
came to St. Louis with him.

In the last days of the war we
had so systematized the treatment
of these cases that I was at work

on this case.

He was told, he said, that a red
light would appear above the spot
where the treasure was buried whenever
the spirit forces were strong
enough to disclose it. Pelinski
said, told him it was necessary to
look for the treasure through crystal
clear water and such water could
be found only in Florida, and it would
be necessary for Mrs. Pelinski to go
there.

Pelinski recently returned from
Florida, where he and his wife had
missed the war. Adolph E. Gehring
made his complaint arrangements
were made for him to come to St.
Louis yesterday with an appointment
to meet Pelinski at the McKinley
Station, Twelfth street and Lucas
avenue.

Marked \$100 Used.

Pelinski missed Bauer at the station
and went to his home, where he
was arrested. Bauer and the
detective had preceded him. The
detective waited outside while Bauer
went into the house and handed Mrs.
Cleary 20 marked \$5 bills. She was
handing this money to Pelinski, on
his return, when the detectives entered
and made the arrest.

The Pelinski home is a handsome
bungalow near the front door, of
which is a conspicuous sign reading:
"Mrs. A. Pelinski." No one
answered the bell when a Post-
Dispatch reporter went there this
morning.

In May 1914, Kelsey Marrott of
East St. Louis filed suit in the St.
Louis Circuit Court to recover from
Mrs. Pelinski \$3000 which he said
had paid to her for spirit aid in
finding a buried treasure of \$3000.

In January 1916, Public Administrator
Novak, as guardian to Mrs.
Louise Heim, filed suit to recover
about \$3000 alleged to have been
paid by Mrs. Heim to Mrs. Pelinski
for aid in finding a treasure said to
be buried in the back yard of the
Heim home. Both these suits were
settled out of court.

Discoverer of Poison Gas Cure Visits Father Here

Lieut. Julien A. Gehring of
French Army, Native of
St. Louis, Tells How Simple
Treatment Relieved
Sufferings.

Lieut. Julien A. Gehring, medic
Aid Major first class of the
French army, a native of St. Louis,
who discovered the treatment for
poison gas used by the French army
is visiting his father, Dr. Eugene
C. Gehring of 3857 Westminster
place.

He also designed a mobile hospital
for eye, ear, nose and throat surgery
and for first aid treatment of
gassed cases, which was officially
adopted by the French, and operated
the hospital himself for three
months during the heavy fighting
last summer with the French Fifth
and Sixth Armies, treating from 10
to 500 gassed patients a day. He is
in the United States on a medical
investigating mission, of which he
is not at liberty to speak, and will
return to France in April.

Educated in St. Louis.

Born and reared in St. Louis, Lieut.
Gehring was graduated in art
at St. Louis University and in medicine
at Washington University. For
12 years previous to the outbreak
of the war he practiced eye, ear, nose
and throat surgery in New York, and
enlisted in the French Army in February,
1917. He was assigned to the
south-central sectors, with the Fifth
and Sixth French armies, to treat
nose and throat cases, and later
became a specialist in the treatment of
gas cases. He used a method of
treating gassed cases by the gas
which was adopted by the French after ex
haustive tests of other methods.

It was while he was medicine chief
for the eyes, at Bourg en Bresse, in
1917, that he realized the urgent
need for a special hospital to administer
first aid to eye, ear, nose and
throat cases. He succeeded in
getting the French government to
allow him to build a mobile hospital
for eye, ear, nose and throat surgery
and for first aid treatment of
gassed cases.

Prals Our Men's Morale.

Lieut. Gehring's method of treating
poison gas is simple but interesting.

"First of all we clipped the man's
hair," he explained. "This was
quite important, as the hair secreted
gas, which would stain the pillow
and burn the patient's skin. While
the hair was being clipped, we sprayed
the eyes with vaporized solu
tions of bicarbonate of soda and
aspirin. In the majority of cases
this treatment gave instant relief and
the patient could sleep for hours.
After the gas had been removed, we
sprayed the mouth, throat and
nose with the same solutions, con
cluding with a spray of oil of
cinnamon, for the lungs.

The proposed amendment to the
Hawes road law, which is being
sponsored in the Missouri Legislature
by Senator McCollough of Knox
County and Representative Morgan
of Putman County, was attacked by
Lois J. Brooks, president of the
Missouri Hard Roads Association, in
an address before members of the
Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Stat
ler yesterday and characterized as
an attempt to "lynch the existing
road laws of the State without a
trial."

The proposed amendment to the
Hawes road law, which is being
sponsored in the Missouri Legislature
by Senator McCollough of Knox
County and Representative Morgan
of Putman County, was attacked by
Lois J. Brooks, president of the
Missouri Hard Roads Association, in
an address before members of the
Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Stat
ler yesterday and characterized as
an attempt to "lynch the existing
road laws of the State without a
trial."

The proposed amendment to the
Hawes road law, which is being
sponsored in the Missouri Legislature
by Senator McCollough of Knox
County and Representative Morgan
of Putman County, was attacked by
Lois J. Brooks, president of the
Missouri Hard Roads Association, in
an address before members of the
Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Stat
ler yesterday and characterized as
an attempt to "lynch the existing
road laws of the State without a
trial."

The proposed amendment to the
Hawes road law, which is being
sponsored in the Missouri Legislature
by Senator McCollough of Knox
County and Representative Morgan
of Putman County, was attacked by
Lois J. Brooks, president of the
Missouri Hard Roads Association, in
an address before members of the
Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Stat
ler yesterday and characterized as
an attempt to "lynch the existing
road laws of the State without a
trial."

The proposed amendment to the
Hawes road law, which is being
sponsored in the Missouri Legislature
by Senator McCollough of Knox
County and Representative Morgan
of Putman County, was attacked by
Lois J. Brooks, president of the
Missouri Hard Roads Association, in
an address before members of the
Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Stat
ler yesterday and characterized as
an attempt to "lynch the existing
road laws of the State without a
trial."

The proposed amendment to the
Hawes road law, which is being
sponsored in the Missouri Legislature
by Senator McCollough of Knox
County and Representative Morgan
of Putman County, was attacked by
Lois J. Brooks, president of the
Missouri Hard Roads Association, in
an address before members of the
Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Stat
ler yesterday and characterized as
an attempt to "lynch the existing
road laws of the State without a
trial."

The proposed amendment to the
Hawes road law, which is being
sponsored in the Missouri Legislature
by Senator McCollough of Knox
County and Representative Morgan
of Putman County, was attacked by
Lois J. Brooks, president of the
Missouri Hard Roads Association, in
an address before members of the
Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Stat
ler yesterday and characterized as
an attempt to "lynch the existing
road laws of the State without a
trial."

The proposed amendment to the
Hawes road law, which is being
sponsored in the Missouri Legislature
by Senator McCollough of Knox
County and Representative Morgan
of Putman County, was attacked by
Lois J. Brooks, president of the
Missouri Hard Roads Association, in
an address before members of the
Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Stat
ler yesterday and characterized as
an attempt to "lynch the existing
road laws of the State without a
trial."

The proposed amendment to the
Hawes road law, which is being
sponsored in the Missouri Legislature
by Senator McCollough of Knox
County and Representative Morgan
of Putman County, was attacked by
Lois J. Brooks, president of the
Missouri Hard Roads Association, in
an address before members of the
Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Stat
ler yesterday and characterized as
an attempt to "lynch the existing
road laws of the State without a
trial."

The proposed amendment to the
Hawes road law, which is being
sponsored in the Missouri Legislature
by Senator McCollough of Knox
County and Representative Morgan
of Putman County, was attacked by
Lois J. Brooks, president of the
Missouri Hard Roads Association, in
an address before members of the
Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Stat
ler yesterday and characterized as
an attempt to "lynch the existing
road laws of the State without a
trial."

The proposed amendment to the
Hawes road law, which is being
sponsored in the Missouri Legislature
by Senator McCollough of Knox
County and Representative Morgan
of Putman County, was attacked by
Lois J. Brooks, president of the
Missouri Hard Roads Association, in
an address before members of the
Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Stat
ler yesterday and characterized as
an attempt to "lynch the existing
road laws of the State without a
trial."

The proposed amendment to the
Hawes road law, which is being
sponsored in the Missouri Legislature
by Senator McCollough of Knox
County and Representative Morgan
of Putman County, was attacked by
Lois J. Brooks, president of the
Missouri Hard Roads Association, in
an address before members of the
Chamber of Commerce at Hotel Stat
ler yesterday and characterized as
an attempt to "lynch the existing
road laws of the State without a
trial."

The proposed amendment to the
Hawes road law, which is being
sponsored in the Missouri Legislature
by Senator McCollough of Knox

Browning, King & Co.

Distinctive Styles
for Boys

The Workmanship
and Quality

Of fabrics so plainly visible in
high-grade garments for men are
characteristic in our clothing for
many boys.

Made for Hard Wear
and to Wear Well

Norfolk Suits
\$9.00 and
upwards.

Some With Extra Knickerbockers.

Reefers
\$7.50 to \$13.50

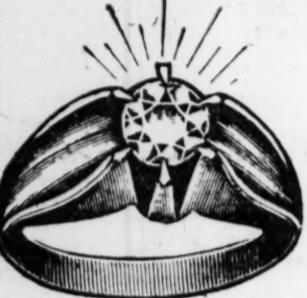
Novelty and Middy
Wash Suits
\$1.15 to \$6.50

Browning,
King & Co.

N. W. Cor. 6th and Locust

CREDIT
PAY WHILE YOU WEAR
EIGHT MONTHS TO PAY

For Diamonds of Quality
See Barnett's



Genuine Diamond \$34
14-K Rings \$1 DOWN—\$1 A WEEK

We Do Export Watch and Jewelry Repairing

Ben Barnett
JEWELRY CO.
808 PINE ST.



Yes'm, the quality is
as unchanging as the
brand. If you want
uniform goodness

OLD JUDGE
Coffee
Settles the Question

At Your Grocer
MEYER BROS.
COFFEE AND
SPICE CO.
St. Louis

Purifies
Highly antiseptic.
Used as a curative
agent for all external
skin troubles. Conceals
permanent blemishes
and reduces unnatural
color. Ideal for correcting
gray skin.
Gouraud's
Oriental Cream

Send the for Trial Size
FRED. T. HOPKINS & SON, New York

LODGE, IN DEBATE, URGES LEAGUE COVENANT CHANGES; LOWELL WOULD CLARIFY IT

Both Speakers Applauded by Symphony Hall
Audience in Boston, Former Opposing
Draft, the Latter Favoring It.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

BOSTON, March 20.—Honors were even, as far as the audience was concerned, when the Lodge-Lowell debate on the league of nations at Symphony Hall closed last night, shortly after 11 o'clock. If the 3000 persons who heard the two noted New Englanders—President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard and United States Senator Lodge—talk reached a definite conclusion they did not signify it. They had cheered both speakers and seemed well pleased with what they had heard.

When Senator Lodge announced his opening argument, Dr. Lowell spoke an hour and a half, and Senator Lodge occupied a half hour in closing.

Up to a certain point it seemed that Symphony Hall, on account of its name alone, was the auspicious place for the debate. Then Senator Lodge, beginning his rebuttal, departed entirely from the high and dignified position he had assumed earlier and entered upon a series of what may be called criticisms of President Wilson and the latter's attitude toward the United States Senate.

As he had been cheered when he first spoke, and as every point that President Lowell had made had been cheered, so the criticism of President Wilson was cheered.

Lowell Asks Questions.

President Lowell asked Senator Lodge two questions, having a direct bearing on the question at issue. Senator Lodge answered with qualification. The questions in substance were:

1. If the covenant of the league is mended as you say it should be amended, will you vote for it?

2. Will you formulate and hand to Paris the amendments you think ought to be made?

When, in the very middle of his speech, he had propounded these questions, President Lowell said:

"Senator Lodge will formulate and send his amendments and ask that these amendments be adopted, they will be adopted, and the covenant will pass."

Departing from his set address to reply to his opponent, Dr. Lowell said:

"We both feel that this covenant is as it stands defective, but the difference is this: I feel that the defects we have discovered in the covenant, with these defects cured, ought to be ratified—and he does not tell us whether he thinks so or not."

Referring to the farewell address of George Washington, the speaker said: "It was a great document in its day, and so was the Ten Commandments."

Senator Lodge, in his address, said:

"I was in favor of any league that would secure the world against war. I suppose that included this league. If the league is put in such form that it will secure peace instead of serving dissension then, of course, I will be for it."

"I hope from my heart it will be amended," he added. "I hope that such a league will be framed somewhere. In my belief it will not be done in Paris."

The Senator then, after there had been loud cheering sent on to men who had taken drafting to their heads and "no authority to draw them." He reminded the audience that the President had not consulted the Senate.

Gov. Coolidge, chairman, in introducing the speakers, said that America desires peace "made secure by fact and parchment." He first introduced Senator Lodge as Senator of Massachusetts, "honest, punctual, famous abroad."

"It has been said that I am against any league of nations," said Lodge. "I am not. Far from it. I am anxious to have the nations, the free nations of the world, united in a league, as we call it; a society as the French call it, but united, to do all that can be done to secure the freedom of the world, and to bring about a general disarmament."

"In January, 1917, the President of the United States brought forward a plan for a league to enforce peace in an address to the Senate, and I discussed it at some length, showing the dangers of the proposition and perils which it would bring not only to peace, but to the United States."

"During all this time, I may say, I was in consultation with the late Theodore Roosevelt in regard to it. His position and mine did not then differ."

"The question before us, the only question of a practical nature, is whether the league that has been drafted by the commission of the peace conference and laid before it will tend to secure the peace of the world as it stands and whether it is just and fair to the United States of America. That is the question."

"The question that is involved in the article for the buyer is, that the coastwise trade is involved in Article 1, and I think we ought to settle our own import duties. They say it is a domestic question. So it is, so is immigration, but they are domestic questions with international relations."

"And I offer an amendment, already proposed by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, an ardent Democrat, and a supporter of the league, to exclude internal questions of the character of immigration and the tariff from the jurisdiction of the league. I offer that as a fourth constitutional criticism."

"Cries of 'No, No,' that nearly drowned scattering shouts of 'Yes' arose when Senator Lodge, in emphasizing the importance of Article 1, the covenant, asked if the American people would be willing to send forth our sons to fight the battles of all nations of the world."

President Lowell declared much of

the criticism of the covenant came

from the misinterpretation of the terms of the instrument, an amendment which, he claimed, did not change the wording. He declared the covenant a compromise, but as it had been framed along the right lines should be adopted.

The covenant is very defective in its present form. It places it so obscure that the meaning is often inaccurately expressed and sometimes doubtful. It has in fact been wisely written to be open to correction. For the first time we have an experiment in open diplomacy, the public being admitted to inspect the process before it is completed. It would certainly be a good idea to have an amendment if criticism of the draft were purely destructive, and yet we have so far had no criticism of a constructive character. Criticism seems to have been left almost wholly to those who object to a league of nations altogether.

"I should like to suggest one amendment that would not change in the least the meaning of the covenant where its wording is precise, but would greatly clarify further discussion and remove many objections raised by Senators. It would consist of an additional article reading:

"The obligations assumed by the members of the league are only those which they agree to assume by this covenant, and not others which they do not hereby agree to assume. Furthermore, the powers possessed by the organs of the league are those and only those conferred upon them by this covenant."

"Or the same might be expressed more briefly thus: 'Where its intent is clear, this covenant means what it says, and not something else.'

(Texts of the addresses by Senator Lodge and President Lowell are printed elsewhere in today's Post-Dispatch.)

the criticism of the covenant came

from the misinterpretation of the terms of the instrument, an amendment which, he claimed, did not change the wording. He declared the covenant a compromise, but as it had been framed along the right lines should be adopted.

The covenant is very defective in

its present form. It places it so

obscure that the meaning is often

inaccurately expressed and sometimes

doubtful. It has in fact been wisely

written to be open to correction.

For the first time we have an exper-

iment in open diplomacy, the public

being admitted to inspect the pro-

cess before it is completed. It would

certainly be a good idea to have an

amendment if criticism of the draft

were purely destructive, and yet we

have so far had no criticism of a

constructive character. Criticism

seems to have been left almost wholly

to those who object to a league

of nations altogether.

"I should like to suggest one

amendment that would not change

in the least the meaning of the

covenant where its wording is pre-

cise, but would greatly clarify fur-

ther discussion and remove many

objections raised by Senators. It

would consist of an additional arti-

cle reading:

"The obligations assumed by the

members of the league are only

those which they agree to assume

by this covenant, and not others

which they do not hereby agree to

assume. Furthermore, the powers

possessed by the organs of the lea-

gue are those and only those con-

ferred upon them by this covenant."

"Or the same might be expressed

more briefly thus: 'Where its in-

tent is clear, this covenant means

what it says, and not something

else.'

(Texts of the addresses by Senator

Lodge and President Lowell are

printed elsewhere in today's Post-

Dispatch.)

KIESELHORST'S

"Where Music Is Sweetest"

All Owners of Talking Machines

Are cordially invited to visit Kieselhorst's beautiful store to hear the splendid April List of Columbia Records, and

REMEMBER

YOU CAN'T BUY SCRATCHED, SOILED, SECOND-HAND COLUMBIA RECORDS AT KIESELHORST'S,

BECAUSE

WE DO NOT SEND RECORDS "ON APPROVAL."

We SEAL each Record in the original factory envelope.

You are the first person to play the Records you buy here.

We use one Record of each selection as a "demonstrator" from which you make your selection.

You get a perfectly New, SEALED Record, just as it came to us from the factory.

When you pay us 85¢ for a Columbia Record you get 85¢ worth PLUS.

That's the reason Kieselhorst's is the busiest and best Talking-Machine Record Store in St. Louis.

RECORDS SENT BY INSURED PARCEL POST

We guarantee prompt, safe arrival and pay postage on orders of \$3 or over. Send for our complete free catalogues.

**For Sale in
ALL MUSIC ROLL
DEPARTMENTS**

St. Louis

KIESELHORST'S

—ESTABLISHED 1870—

LEHMAN

PIANO CO.

1107 OLIVE ST.

**"For 40 Years
The Reliable Music Store"**

1007 OLIVE ST.

HUNLETH MUSIC CO.

**516 LOCUST ST.
MOST COMPLETE MUSIC HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS
The Following on Sale Beginning Today**

Beautiful
Ohio
Waltz
6081
Oui, Oui,
Marie,
6088

New April Numbers

Columbia Records



Oscar Seagle and
"Dear Old Pal"

The splendid baritone of Oscar Seagle grips your heart in this song of fellowship, faith and constancy. Its yearning harmony makes you yearn for your own old pals. On the back, "The Magic of Your Eyes," also sung by this great pupil of Jean de Reszke.

A-2684—\$1.00

A Mardones Triumph is "Toreador"

With his basso voice of immense sonority and volume, Mardones records for you the pageantry and glamor of the bull-ring, the superb arrogance

Beautiful
Ohio
Waltz
6081

Oui, Oui,
Marie,
6088



Broken Lots of Serge Dresses Specially Priced for Clearance



\$18.75

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY of the smartest Man-tailored Serge Dresses are included in this sale. These are suitable for early Spring, and look well with furs for street wear.

The styles are distinctive and each dress is of good quality serge. Most of these are in navy blue or black, the two best street shades.

Among the lot you will find
—Wool embroidered serges
—Mandarin styles
—Russian effects
—Chinese embroidery trimmed
—Beaded and embroidered styles
—Sailor and military types
—Tricolette trimmed serges
—Peg-top skirts and tunic styles
All sizes in the lot, but not in every style.

(Third Floor.)

Friday Specials On the "Squares"

Fancy Buttons,
10c Card

Five thousand cards in the lot—black and colors—of ivory, celluloid, etc., vast assortment of styles and sizes. Two, three or six on a card, at 3 cards 25c, or, the card, 10c (Sixth St. Highway—Main Fl.)

Satin Camisoles, \$1.25

Wash Satin Camisoles, with lace or ribbon shoulder straps, trimmed with wide bands of Filet lace and hemstitching. (Square 7—Main Floor.)

Tableware, 10c and 20c

Silverplated Teaspoons at 10c each

Knives, Forks, Tablespoons, Sugar Shells, Butter Knives, 20c each

(Sixth St. Highway—Main Fl.)

Dresser Scarfs, 75c

Lace-trimmed Scarfs, with large Filet motif. Come in size 18x50 inches. A very special value. (Square 6—Main Floor.)

White Nainsook,
15c Yard

Made of snow-white cotton, with a soft finish, suitable for women's and children's fine undergarments. 28 in. wide. (Square 10—Main Floor.)

A Sale of

Hair Nets

(No phone orders filled.) Handmade Hair Nets of human hair, in all colors excepting white and gray—cap and all-over styles. Buying limit 3 dozen to a customer, at 49c dozen

Silk Hair Nets—Fine mesh, all desirable colors, with elastic, 3 for 20c

Veil Nets—Self-adjusting style, a combination of net and veil—in brown or black, at 2 for 15c (Main Floor.)

Candy Special

Honeycomb Crumbles—delicious, crispy pillows with nut butter centers and molasses coat, fresh from our own candy factory, and offered special for Friday at 23c lb. (Downstairs Store.)

Articles You Need Around Home



Washtubs—Large No. 3 size, of galvanized iron, \$1.15

Garbage Cans—10-gallon size, of galvanized iron, with cover, \$1.59

Carpet Sweepers—"Majestic," with bristle brush, and nickel-trimmed case, \$2.49

Wizard Mops—Large size, triangular shape, adjustable handle, easy to get under furniture pieces and into the corners, 58c

Clothes Baskets—Made of all willow, with reinforced bottom, \$1.39

Brooms—Extra well made of select broom corn, 69c

Stepladders—Five-foot size, with folding wash bench, which holds two tubs, \$7.45

Aluminum Kettles—12-quart size, made of heavy quality sheet aluminum, lipped style, \$1.59

Aluminum Saucepans—Of "Micro" high-grade aluminum, double-lipped style, with welded handle; full 2-qt. size, 69c

Medicine Cabinets—White enameled, with heavy mirror door, with two glass shelves, at \$3.50

Combination Gas and Coal Ranges—The "Federal" make; a guaranteed baker, \$7.25

Launder y

S o a p

"Pride" make

Buying

limit to bars customer,

to bars 45c

50c



No Two Ways About It

—the man who always does his work day in and day out with the consistent certainty that you can bank on, —brilliantly at times, but thoroughly *always*, —he is the sort of dependable man that you lean on for sure results.



—the tires with the red sidewalls, —are just like that sort of dependable man: —they have the rugged, robust tenacity, —the grim road determination, —that does a great deal of honest, hard work.

If you want a tire that will make you come back for more, buy one DIAMOND.

The Diamond Rubber Co., Inc.

Akron, Ohio

17 SICK OR WOUNDED ST. LOUISANS RETURN

Among 24 Men Arriving at Barracks—Five of Them Are 138th Infantrymen.

Twenty-four sick and wounded soldiers, of whom 17 are St. Louisans and five are from other parts of Missouri, arrived at Jefferson Barracks yesterday afternoon and this morning. Three of the four who arrived yesterday came from hospitals at Camp Grant, and the other from West Baden, Ind.

The 20 arriving this morning were from evacuation hospitals in New York. The majority of them left Brest on the Leviathan Feb. 26 and landed in New York March 6. Five were members of the 138th (St. Louis) Infantry.

The St. Louisans are: Sgt. Henry Bell, Fifty-seventh Engineers, 3420 Franklin avenue.

Sgt. John A. C. Company, 138th Infantry, 3514 California avenue.

Corp. Joseph B. Czerwinski, E Company, 138th Infantry, 1607 North Hogan street.

Corp. Thomas L. Costello, Base Hospital No. 84, 4234 De Soto avenue.

John E. Warner, Evacuation Hospital No. 18, 1113 South Eighth street.

Rudolph F. Rietzsch, 356th Infantry, 3517 North Hogan street.

Corp. B. Hamilton, 127th Infantry, 1414A Pendleton avenue.

Sgt. Joseph E. Reback, 1232 M. C., 2652 Gravois avenue.

Benjamin Venninga, 150th Machine Gun Battalion, 3736 Ohio avenue.

Henry E. Kuhn, L Company, 354th Infantry, 2800 Olive street.

Sgt. Joseph E. Kearns, First Gas Regiment, 511 East Especk street.

Henry J. Becker, Motor Transport Corps, 2037 Allen avenue.

Dotson K. Scruggs, 313th Engineers, 2001 Virginia avenue.

Frank L. Francis, 19th Company, Railroad Transportation, 2019 M. and street.

George W. Kalkman, L Company, 138th Infantry, 1347 North Euclid avenue.

Daniel E. Kennedy, K Company, 138th Infantry, 1107 North Leonard.

Walter T. Walsh, 31st Machine Gun Battalion, 4011 Russell avenue.

The Missourians are: William H. Hobler, 140th Infantry, Jackson.

George N. Hayden, Fifty-sixth Infantry, Perryville; William B. Bishopp, L Company, 138th Infantry, California, Mo.; Alexander Johnson, negro, 805th Pioneer Infantry, St. Joseph, and Mike C. Cooper, negro, 317th Ammunition Train, Springfield.

ENEMY ALIEN'S APPLICATION FOR CITIZENSHIP REJECTED

The application for citizenship of Ludwig Wille, 26 years old, baker, 3526A Laclede avenue, a registered enemy alien, was rejected by Federal Judge Dyer today when Assistant Naturalization Examiner Tobin informed the Court that in addition to being an enemy alien, Wille, during the war, made repeated efforts to obtain passage to Mexico, and that he claimed exemption from military service under conscription on the ground that he was an enemy alien. Wille came to this country from Germany in June, 1918, and on Oct. 14, 1918, filed a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States. He was ordered to report at specified intervals to the United States Marshal.

Scrugg-Vandervoort-Barney

OLIVE AND LOCUST FROM NINTH TO TENTH

The Perfect Kurtzmann

THE fact that the manufacturers of the Kurtzmann are among the oldest and most renowned in the world—

and that Vandervoort's recommend and guarantee the Kurtzmann, assure its reliability.

SINGERS love the rich, mellow tone of Kurtzmann Pianos.

Grands Uprights Players

Convenient Terms of Payment may be Arranged.

Music Salons—Sixth Floor.

C.E. Williams

Arch Supports, \$1.25
Our location saves you money!
WE GIVE EAGLE STAMPS

Ladies' Pure Thread Silk Hose, \$1.00

Ladies' Oxfords and Pumps

Distinctive Styles for Early Spring
BLACK SATIN

PATENT LEATHER, satin quarter
ALL PATENT BROWN KID
BLACK KID BROWN CALF
WHITE KID GRAY SUEDE

\$7.00 Values
\$5.00

Ladies' Low-Heel Oxfords

Military or Walking Heels

Brown Kid—
Black Kid—
Black Calf—
Brown Calf—
\$7.00 Values on Sale, \$5.00

Big Girls' Brown or Black Calf, \$4.00.

Child's "Nature-Shape" Shoes

EXTRA FLEXIBLE SOLES

Made to fit the growing foot; Goodyear stitched; guaranteed not to rip; no tacks or nails; choice of patent leather, brown calf, brown kid, black kid; button only; sizes 5 1/2 to 8; \$2.50 values; special price.

\$2.00

Child's "Nature-Shape" Shoes

SIZES 8 1/2 to 12

Come in lace only, with extension soles; especially adapted for the larger children; choice of brown calf, brown kid, black kid; \$3.00 values; special price.

\$2.50

Misses' Patent Button

ECONOMY SPECIAL \$1.50

We have a surplus of these fine shoes in round toes. Sizes 13 to 2 only. Our regular \$2.50 values. Special Wednesday and Thursday.

\$1.50

Child's Dress Shoes

HAND-TURNED SOLES

Patent vamp, white kid top or all white buck; sizes 2 1/2 to 8. \$2.25

Infants' sizes 1 to 8. \$1.75

Champion Keds

Rubber Sole Gymnasium

Ladies', misses' and boys' white or black Oxfords, \$85c

High Keds; white only. \$1.25

English Walking Shoes
For Growing Girls
SIZES 2 1/2 to 6
BROWN CALF, BLACK CALF
OR BLACK KID. Spec
cial low heel last \$5.00
—choose all styles to 2—
BROWN KID—

\$4.00

BLACK \$2.50
KID....

Boys' "Home Guard"

Munson Last

Boys' army pattern tan chrome Calf Shoes; double soles; regular

\$4 values.

Sizes 2 to 6. \$3.25

5 at . . .

LOWELL SUPPORTS THE LEAGUE COVENANT, BUT WANTS IT CLARIFIED

Declares That if Lodge Will Formulate Certain Amendments Paris Will Adopt Them.

Special to the Post-Dispatch
BOSTON, March 20.—The address of A. Laurence Lowell, president of Harvard, in his debate on the league of nations with United States Senator Lodge here last night follows:

"Senator Lodge has been so long in public life and has rendered such eminent services that I regard him not only as a statesman, but almost as an institution. For his ability and courage I have the highest respect, and I have usually been in accord with his opinions. Moreover, I have always been consistently Republican. But, although I suspect that we differ much less about a league of nations than might appear on the surface, I cannot agree with his utterances, and still less with those of some of his senatorial colleagues, on the draft of a covenant reported to the conference at Paris.

"Few, if any, Americans hold the doctrine, propounded by certain German writers, that war is in itself a good thing and it would probably be safe to go further and say that the vast majority of our people welcome the idea of a league of nations to prevent war, even if it involves some inconvenience for us. There is naturally, however, much difference of opinion about the form such a league should take, and any concrete plan that could be presented would not accord entirely with most of us. In presenting ideas, if they have any, or, if they have not, would involve difficulties that they had not foreseen as inevitable, with the result that criticism breaks forth in abundance. This has been, and must always be, true of every step in human progress. Every advance goes through the stages of general aspiration, of concrete plan, and of sharp criticism, before it becomes established. The process is normal, healthy and instructive.

Arbitration Essential.

"Before examining the nature of the plan proposed in the covenant of Paris it may be well to consider the minimum essentials of an effective league of nations to prevent war. Every one will agree that such a league must forbid a resort to arms before arbitration, or that arbitration or inquiry of some kind, and probably it ought also to forbid a resort to arms after an award which is universally believed to be right and just. Such a delay before hostilities will not prevent all war, but it will make them much less common; and it will wholly prevent a nation from deliberately planning war, as Germany did, and striking a blow of surprise. It is generally assumed that, if God may not have possessed that advantage, she would not have gone to war. Obviously the submission to arbitration must be compulsory, for if not the condition is one different from what it has been hitherto; and the compulsion—the sanction, as the lawyers say—the punishment for the offender, must be such that no nation would venture to violate it. For the more severe the penalties, the less the chance that any belligerent nation would run the risk. The country that goes to war before submitting its case to arbitration must be regarded as a criminal against mankind, and treated instantly as an outlaw and a common enemy by the rest of the world, or by those nations which bind themselves together for the maintenance of order. For this reason the league must be a power that always insisted that the penalty should be imposed by a council of the league, which would involve delay, possible disagreement and inaction, but automatically; that is, the members of the league should bind themselves jointly and severally to resist the aggressor at once. In this way the members would stand together, and an attack on one would be in fact an attack on all; and if the league contained, as we expect, by far the largest part of the world's population, war with such a coalition, and therefore war, would not occur before arbitration.

"The principle should apply not only to disputes among the members of the league but also to dissensions between other nations not belonging to the league, because war, like fire, has a tendency to spread, and no one in a community has a right to start a conflagration which his neighbors have not a right to put out.

Benefit of Council.

"Although the penalty against the aggressor is automatic in the sense that it does not depend upon the action of an international council, nevertheless such a council for purposes, not of command, but of consultation, is highly beneficial. It tends to remove friction by enabling nations to understand one another's point of view, and to help them to adjust differences before they reach an acute stage. Most plans for a league of nations have, I believe, proposed to such bodies—one large and comprehensive, for the discussion of general problems, but too large and confidential interchange of ideas, the other, smaller, for the consideration of specific questions, consisting mainly in those countries on which the burden, in case of breach of the peace, would chiefly rest, a body small enough to work out detailed recommendations to be submitted to the members of the league, for

its protocol. They are all the members, and the only members of the league, until new members are admitted, and the obligations of membership. The only difference between the members is that the five chief Powers have the privilege of being always represented on the Executive Council.

Principal Obligations.

"The principal obligations assumed by the members of the league are: "To respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial and political independence of the members of the league (article 10); to maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment of commerce for all members of the league (article 21); to place international bureaus under the control of the league (article 22); to register all treaties, and agree that they are binding (article 23); and finally, that all obligations among members of the league inconsistent with the covenant are abrogated, and that no engagements inconsistent therewith shall be made.

"To submit any disputes that shall arise between them to arbitration (article 13), or to inquiry by the Executive Council, or in certain cases to the body of delegates, and communicate to the secretary general of the league for publication a statement of the case, with all the relevant facts and papers (article 15).

"To carry out in full good faith the award of an arbitration if they voluntarily agree to it, or to arbitration (article 13); but it may be observed that they do not agree to comply with the result of an inquiry by the Executive Council or the body of delegates.

"Not to resort to war against any other member of the league without previously submitting the matter to inquiry, or until they have obtained the award; nor to go to war with a member of the league that complies with the award (article 12) or with a recommendation of the Executive Council or body of delegates which is unanimous except for the parties to the dispute. (Article 15.)

"Then come the sanctions—that is, the provisions for enforcement or punishment for breach of these covenants. These are contained in article 14, which provides that should any member of the league break its obligations, its signature not to go to war with a member that complies with the award of unanimous recommendation, it shall thereby be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the league, which hereby undertakes immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade and financial relations, and the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the offender (article 8); to advise how the minimum essentials for a league of nations to prevent war described in the opening of this address, and they shall be effectively designed for the purpose.

Authority of Council.

"Let us now turn to the functions of the representative organs of the league. The most important of these is the Executive Council, which is to consist of representatives of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and of four other states being selected by the body of delegates. The Executive Council is constituted given authority to formulate plans for the reduction of armaments (article 8); to advise how the minimum essentials for a league of nations to prevent war described in the opening of this address, and they shall be effectively designed for the purpose.

"Then comes the arbitration, which is the means by which the integrity and independence of the members of the league may be preserved in case of aggression or danger thereof (article 19); to propose what shall be done if a State fails to carry out the award of an arbitration by which it has agreed to abide (article 13); to formulate plans for a permanent court of international justice (article 18); to inquire into disputes between states and make recommendations thereon (or refer the matter to the body of delegates for inquiry); and to propose measures to give effect to its own unanimous recommendations in such cases (article 15). If a State goes to war contrary to its covenants and

Provision as to War.

"This is an agreement for an immediate and automatic boycott, or outlawry, of the offending state by the members of the league—certainly unlikely to be defined, therefore, as it would almost inevitably involve war with all the nations in the league. Whether it was intended that the state which, in violation of the covenant, levied war on one member of the league should ipso facto be at war with all the rest does not seem to me clear. The covenant does not say so, for an act of war is not necessarily a state of war.

"But, as yet, the provisions about mutual cooperation are another against attacks, about the passage of troops and a clause in the draft of the covenant that the executive council shall recommended what military or naval force the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league, seem to contemplate a general war in such a case.

"Moreover, M. Bourgois, the only one of the four members of the committee speaking on the proposition of the draft whose remarks throw any light upon this point, said: 'Take the state that violates the international covenant. That state is supposed to be in a state of war against all the members of the league.' It seems to me that it would be wise to have it so, because the fact that an attack against any member would automatically bring all the other members of the league into the war.

"The covenants of the league are those, and only those, conferred upon them by a league of nations.

Obligations Specified.

"The members of the league agree to pay the expenses of the secretariat in the ratio of their contributions to the Universal Postal Union (article 5). They further agree not to conceal the condition of their industries capable of being adapted to warlike purposes and to interchange

"In spite of all its defects in drafting such a covenant, and holding some of our opponents to postpone the document. In my argument I shall assume that this clause shall 'advise' or 'recommend' or 'determine' for the consideration and action of the several governments, or 'formulate plans' for the same purposes, and that this is what it means when it says, 'To advise or recommend means to suggest, to propose, to advocate—in short, to recommend—for consideration by someone else, not to give an order to someone who is obliged to obey; and when the members of the league agree that their Executive Council may advise or recommend a course of action, they agree to consider that the members of the league assume no obligation legal or moral, to follow it if they do not approve of it.' Much of the main understanding of the plan prepared in Paris has come from a failure to keep this fact in mind—and yet it would seem fairly obvious.

"By the covenant the members of the league assume several grave obligations; and we may, here observe, that the attempt to make out that it does not depend upon the action of an international council, nevertheless such a council for purposes, not of command, but of consultation, is highly beneficial.

"To consider that the members of the league shall 'advise' or 'recommend' or 'determine' for the consideration and action of the several governments, or 'formulate plans' for the same purposes, and that this is what it means when it says,

"To advise or recommend means to suggest, to propose, to advocate—in short, to recommend—for consideration by someone else, not to give an order to someone who is obliged to obey; and when the members of the league agree that their Executive Council may advise or recommend a course of action, they agree to consider that the members of the league assume no obligation legal or moral, to follow it if they do not approve of it.' Much of the main understanding of the plan prepared in Paris has come from a failure to keep this fact in mind—and yet it would seem fairly obvious.

"By the covenant the members of the league assume several grave obligations; and we may, here observe,

"That the attempt to make out that it does not depend upon the action of an international council, nevertheless such a council for purposes, not of command, but of consultation, is highly beneficial.

"To consider that the members of the league shall 'advise' or 'recommend' or 'determine' for the consideration and action of the several governments, or 'formulate plans' for the same purposes, and that this is what it means when it says,

"To advise or recommend means to suggest, to propose, to advocate—in short, to recommend—for consideration by someone else, not to give an order to someone who is obliged to obey; and when the members of the league agree that their Executive Council may advise or recommend a course of action, they agree to consider that the members of the league assume no obligation legal or moral, to follow it if they do not approve of it.' Much of the main understanding of the plan prepared in Paris has come from a failure to keep this fact in mind—and yet it would seem fairly obvious.

"By the covenant the members of the league assume several grave obligations; and we may, here observe,

"That the attempt to make out that it does not depend upon the action of an international council, nevertheless such a council for purposes, not of command, but of consultation, is highly beneficial.

"To consider that the members of the league shall 'advise' or 'recommend' or 'determine' for the consideration and action of the several governments, or 'formulate plans' for the same purposes, and that this is what it means when it says,

"To advise or recommend means to suggest, to propose, to advocate—in short, to recommend—for consideration by someone else, not to give an order to someone who is obliged to obey; and when the members of the league agree that their Executive Council may advise or recommend a course of action, they agree to consider that the members of the league assume no obligation legal or moral, to follow it if they do not approve of it.' Much of the main understanding of the plan prepared in Paris has come from a failure to keep this fact in mind—and yet it would seem fairly obvious.

"By the covenant the members of the league assume several grave obligations; and we may, here observe,

"That the attempt to make out that it does not depend upon the action of an international council, nevertheless such a council for purposes, not of command, but of consultation, is highly beneficial.

"To consider that the members of the league shall 'advise' or 'recommend' or 'determine' for the consideration and action of the several governments, or 'formulate plans' for the same purposes, and that this is what it means when it says,

"To advise or recommend means to suggest, to propose, to advocate—in short, to recommend—for consideration by someone else, not to give an order to someone who is obliged to obey; and when the members of the league agree that their Executive Council may advise or recommend a course of action, they agree to consider that the members of the league assume no obligation legal or moral, to follow it if they do not approve of it.' Much of the main understanding of the plan prepared in Paris has come from a failure to keep this fact in mind—and yet it would seem fairly obvious.

"By the covenant the members of the league assume several grave obligations; and we may, here observe,

"Information fully and frankly about their military and naval programs of the league, until new members are admitted, and the obligations of membership. The only difference between the members is that the five chief Powers have the privilege of being always represented on the Executive Council.

Principal Obligations.

"The principal obligations assumed by the members of the league are: "To respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial and political independence of the members of the league (article 10); to maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment of commerce for all members of the league (article 21); to place international bureaus under the control of the league (article 22); to register all treaties, and agree that they are binding (article 23); and finally, that all obligations among members of the league inconsistent with the covenant are abrogated, and that no engagements inconsistent therewith shall be made.

"To submit any disputes that shall arise between them to arbitration (article 13), or to inquiry by the Executive Council, or in certain cases to the body of delegates, and communicate to the secretary general of the league for publication a statement of the case, with all the relevant facts and papers (article 15).

"To carry out in full good faith the award of an arbitration if they voluntarily agree to it, or to arbitration (article 13); but it may be observed that they do not agree to comply with the result of an inquiry by the Executive Council or the body of delegates.

"Not to resort to war against any other member of the league without previously submitting the matter to inquiry, or until they have obtained the award; nor to go to war with a member that complies with the award (article 12) or with a recommendation of the Executive Council or body of delegates which is unanimous except for the parties to the dispute. (Article 15.)

"Then come the sanctions—that is, the provisions for enforcement or punishment for breach of these covenants. These are contained in article 14, which provides that should any member of the league break its obligations, its signature not to go to war with all the rest does not seem to me clear. The covenant does not say so, for an act of war is not necessarily a state of war.

"But, as yet, the provisions about mutual cooperation are another against attacks, about the passage of troops and a clause in the draft of the covenant that the executive council shall recommended what military or naval force the members of the league shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league, seem to contemplate a general war in such a case.

"Moreover, M. Bourgois, the only one of the four members of the committee speaking on the proposition of the draft whose remarks throw any light upon this point, said: 'Take the state that violates the international covenant. That state is supposed to be in a state of war against all the members of the league.'

"It seems to me that it would be wise to have it so, because the fact that an attack against any member would automatically bring all the other members of the league into the war.

"The covenants of the league are those, and only those, conferred upon them by a league of nations.

"To consider that the members of the league assume no obligation legal or moral, to follow it if they do not approve of it.' Much of the main understanding of the plan prepared in Paris has come from a failure to keep this fact in mind—and yet it would seem fairly obvious.

"By the covenant the members of the league assume several grave obligations; and we may, here observe,

"That the attempt to make out that it does not depend upon the action of an international council, nevertheless such a council for purposes, not of command, but of consultation, is highly beneficial.

"To consider that the members of the league shall 'advise' or 'recommend' or 'determine' for the consideration and action of the several governments, or 'formulate plans' for the same purposes, and that this is what it means when it says,

"To advise or recommend means to suggest, to propose, to advocate—in short, to recommend—for consideration by someone else, not to give an order to someone who is obliged to obey; and when the members of the league agree that their Executive Council may advise or recommend a course of action, they agree to consider that the members of the league assume no obligation legal or moral, to follow it if they do not approve of it.' Much of the main understanding of the plan prepared in Paris has come from a failure to keep this fact in mind—and yet it would seem fairly obvious.

"By the covenant the members of the league assume several grave obligations; and we may, here observe,

"That the attempt to make out that it does not depend upon the action of an international council, nevertheless such a council for purposes, not of command, but of consultation, is highly beneficial.

"To consider that the members of the league shall 'advise' or 'recommend' or 'determine' for the consideration and action of the several governments, or 'formulate plans' for the same purposes, and that this is what it means when it says,

"To advise or recommend means to suggest, to propose, to advocate—in short, to recommend—for consideration by someone else, not to give an order to someone who is obliged to obey; and when the members of the league agree that their Executive Council may advise or recommend a course of action, they agree to consider that the members of the league assume no obligation legal or moral, to follow it if they do not approve of it.' Much of the main understanding of the plan prepared in Paris has come from a failure to keep this fact in mind—and yet it would seem fairly obvious.

"By the covenant the members of the league assume several grave obligations; and we may, here observe,

"That the attempt to make out that it does not depend upon the action of an international council, nevertheless such a council for purposes, not of command, but of consultation, is highly beneficial.

"To consider that the members of the league shall 'advise' or 'recommend' or 'determine' for the consideration and action of the several governments, or 'formulate plans' for the same purposes, and that this is what it means when it says,

"To advise or recommend means to suggest, to propose, to advocate—in short, to recommend—for consideration by someone else, not to give an order to someone who is obliged to obey; and when the members of the league agree that their Executive Council may advise or recommend a course of action, they agree to consider that the members of the league assume no obligation legal or moral, to follow it if they do not approve of it.' Much of the main understanding of the plan prepared in Paris has come from a failure to keep this fact in mind—and yet it would seem fairly obvious.

"By the covenant the members of the league assume several grave obligations; and we may, here observe,

"That the attempt to make out that it does not depend upon the action of an international council, nevertheless such a council for purposes, not of command, but of consultation, is highly beneficial.

"To consider that the members of the league shall 'advise' or 'recommend' or 'determine' for the consideration and action of the several governments, or 'formulate plans' for the same purposes, and that this is what it means when it says,

"To advise or recommend means to suggest, to propose, to advocate—in short, to recommend—for consideration by someone else, not to give an order to someone who is obliged to obey; and when the members of the league agree that their Executive Council may advise or recommend a course of action, they agree to consider that the members of the league assume no obligation legal or moral, to follow it if they do not approve of it.' Much of the main understanding of the plan prepared in Paris has come from a failure to keep this fact in mind—and yet it would seem fairly obvious.

"By the covenant the members of the league assume several grave obligations; and we may, here observe,

"That the attempt to make out that it does not depend upon the action of an international council, nevertheless such a council for purposes, not of command, but of consultation, is highly beneficial.

"To consider that the members of the league shall 'advise' or 'recommend' or 'determine' for the consideration and action of the several governments, or 'formulate plans' for the same purposes, and that this is what it means when it says,

"To advise or recommend means to suggest, to propose, to advocate—in short, to recommend—for consideration by someone else, not to give an order to someone who is obliged to obey; and when the members of the league agree that their Executive Council may advise or recommend a course of action,

**LOWELL SUPPORTS
COVENANT, BUT HE
WOULD CLARIFY IT**
Continued From Preceding Page.

any power to make any orders, regulations or decisions binding upon the members of the league or limiting their freedom of action. The first of these arises when the council acting in a judicial or arbitral capacity makes a recommendation which is unanimous, except for the parties to the dispute. In that case a State is bound not to go to war with any party that complies with the recommendation, and to take part in the punishment of any other State that goes to war with a party so complying (article 15). To that extent a unanimous decision of the council in case of a dispute is binding on the members of the league, and no one would probably desire that it should be otherwise.

"Another case of a binding decision relates to the reduction of armaments. When the council has determined, for the consideration and action of the several governments, what armament is fair and reasonable, and the plan is adopted by them, the limits thus adopted by those governments cannot afterward be exceeded without the permission of the council (article 7). In this case the covenant forbids a member of the league to increase its armament without the approval of the council, but only after the member has specially and voluntarily consented to a general plan of reduction.

The Mandatory Provision.

"The third case is that of a mandatory for a backward people. The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory state is to be explicitly defined in each case by the executive council in a special act or charter (article 19). It has been asserted that a state selected as a mandatory (presumably by the executive council, although this is not expressly stated), is under an obligation to accept the covenant, no provision to that effect having been implied; nor would such an obligation appear reasonable. To suppose that the representatives of France, Italy, the United States or any other of the 14 states on the committee intended that if the council should select their country as mandatory to take charge of Russia it would be obliged to accept, seems to me in the highest degree improbable, and the same thing is true of less difficult mandates. It is a general principle that in any document an intention, not expressed and in itself irrational, is not to be implied.

"No doubt a spirit of fairness would prevent a nation, engaged with others in a common effort for human welfare, from shirking all burdens it has not expressly agreed to assume; but that is a very different thing from an obligation to accept any burden that may be thrust upon it. The matter should, of course, be made perfectly clear in the final draft.

The principle of mandatories seems to me highly meritorious. It has, I understand, two objects, one to prevent a selfish monopoly of the native population, and the other to prevent a selfish monopoly of products that may be essential to the industry and prosperity of the world. For both these purposes there is clearly a right of collective supervision and control, at least by all the nations that have taken part in the conquest of the colonies and territories concerned. If Germany and her allies had not been beaten these powers would not have been permanently captured and an obligation that helped to win the war helped to conquer them. Therefore, we, as one of those nations that helped to acquire them, have a right, and have no less a duty, to see that they are properly administered, and there is no need of making a bugbear of it.

Functions of Council.

The remaining functions of the Executive Council are of a somewhat routine character. It regulates its own procedure (Article 4), chooses the members of the league, whose duties are clerical (Article 5), apparently it supervises the trade in arms with the countries in which the control of the traffic is necessary in the common interest (Article 18); appoints bureaus and committees with advisory powers (Articles 11, 19, 20); and is to control international administrative bureaus, such as that of the Postal Union and the many others that have since been established for common convenience (Article 23).

The functions of the body of delegates are still less extensive, consisting almost entirely of the discussion of matters with the sphere of action of the league. The only cases

apart from the regulation of its own procedure—where it is given power to make binding decisions, are the selection of the four countries, which, in addition to the five chief Powers, are to have seats in the Executive Council; and the case where a matter in dispute between two states is referred to the body for inquiry, in which case it is recommended that it have a mandate as if made by the Executive Council.

"This analysis of the plan for a league set forth in the covenant of Paris shows how closely it resembles the sketch of the minimum essentials of such a league in the opening of this address. It shows also that the fear of a supraregional body, to which we are asked to sacrifice our independence, is the creation of an overheated imagination. If we can say, and not something wholly different, no organ of the league has any authority to give commands to this country that need give us a moment's anxiety. The only substantial powers that any such body is to possess, beyond making recommendations which we may follow or not as we think right, are derived from a unanimous decision in an international dispute and from the right to forbid an increase in armaments.

to direct the duties of a mandate in case we first agree to the reduction of armaments, or to the assumption of the mandate.

Preventive of Wars.

"It is sometimes asked if the authority of the organs of the league is so insignificant, where is its efficiency in preventing war? The answer is that it lies in the obligations assumed under the covenant directly by the several members of the executive and least adventurous method of preventing war. There are, in fact, two possible forms of league for this purpose. One, that projected in the covenant of Paris, where the obligations of the members are precisely defined, and where their treaty rights and duties arise automatically on the outbreak of war—any other action recommended after consultation being voluntary.

"The other form of league to prevent war would be one in which the members should agree to comply with the directions of some international body, and in that case the obligation of the members to act would not arise until after a deliberation and vote of that body.

"This second form of league has two serious disadvantages. The sanction of the provision against waging war, that is, the penalty for violation of the provision, is neither immediate nor certain, but depends upon the somewhat doubtful process of discussion, where a single negative voice of a powerful nation may practically prevent action. The detriment for the intervening offense is therefore, weaker than in the other form of league. The second disadvantage is the uncertainty in the obligations assumed by the members of the league, which depends upon the determinations of the international body. A council with such a power might without gross exaggeration be termed in some sense a supraregional, or rather a supernational, council; but that is not the form of league proposed by the covenant of Paris, and criticism of this covenant based upon a radically different kind of league from that which it projects

misses the mark altogether.

**THIN PEOPLE
NEED BITRO-
PHOSPHATE**

How It Increases Weight,
Strength and Nerve Force
in Two Weeks' Time in
Many Instances.

"Take plain 'bitro-phosphate,' in the same quantity as the daily diet of nervous people who lack strength, energy and nerve force, and there seems to be no great effect of it on the brain or on the body. Many physicians and manufacturers have made a countless number of preparations and treatments for the purpose of making thin people fleshy, developing arms, back and head, and the like. These preparations are made by the soft curved lines of health and beauty, and are not to be despised. But the excess of thinness is a curse to men and women who keenly feel the excess of thinness.

"Thinness and weakness are usually due to a lack of nerves. Our bodies need

obligations made to the entrance of the United States into this league, or, indeed, into any league to maintain the peace of the world. First or last the opponents of the covenant always seek for an argument in Washington's farewell address. Curiously enough, I have never heard Washington's opinions, or practice, which must be well known, quoted against prohibition or some other modern innovations. It is even more strange to hear Senator Borah urge the authority of Washington to say that if the Senate, which should be the earth and declare for such a league, he would, nevertheless, oppose it. To the ordinary man, that Senator's ideas of authority in matters of opinion are perplexing. No sensible man would for a moment assert that if owing to change of conditions in the modern world, he were convinced of the utility and wisdom of a departure from the policy of Washington and the great statesmen of his day, he ought, nevertheless, to vote against that departure because of opinions expressed a century ago.

Washington's Policy.

"Senator Lodge has told us that we ought to be very cautious in abandoning a policy laid down by Washington and followed for 100 years, and there is good sense in the caution. It does not mean that we are to be chained down to immobility by the traditions of the past regardless of changes in conditions. That

would be wholly contrary to the American spirit, and to the character of Washington himself, who was one of the greatest innovators in history, for the reason that he fixed his vision not upon the past, but upon the future. Senator Lodge's caution means only this, that the burden of proof always rests upon those who advocate something new. We accept that burden of proof and seek to show what I believe the great mass of our countrymen feel: That the time has come when the nations should co-operate to put an end to war so far as possible, that is to say, by an effective international organization.

United States should not stand aloof, and that the principles embodied in the covenant of Paris, with such amendments as can no doubt be obtained, provide the best means available for the creation of such a league. This is what we are striving to prove, and I believe that we shall prove it to the satisfaction of the American people.

"As our colleague Senator

in the Senate, Mr. Lodge, in the

Senate, we have a right to ask Mr.

Lodge two questions: First, whether he will or will not vote for the covenant of Paris, provided it is amended as he wishes; and, second, what amendments thereto he desires.

"A further objection to the covenant is that it contains no provision for withdrawal from the league.

If this is a serious cause of reluctance to accept the covenant, it would probably be no great hesitation in adding a clause that any member might withdraw on giving a reasonable notice—let us say a couple of years—provided all its obligations were fulfilled up to the time it withdrew.

As to Internal Affairs.

"Another objection brought forward by the opponents of the league is that Asiatic power, or some policy of Asiatic power, or some other matter of vital domestic interest, may form a subject of dispute with another nation, may be brought before the executive council for inquiry and decided against us. It would seem to be clear that the framers of the covenant did not intend to submit to the interference of the council the internal affairs of the members of the league, and assumed that the council would in such questions follow the recognized principles of international law.

"It can hardly be supposed that

England, for example, intended that

any nation should be entitled, by

raising a dispute, to ask the council

to inquire into the Government

of the natives of India, and make

recommendations for a change; or

that France intended to authorize

an inquiry whether or not she was

justified in repealing the Concordat

with the Church; or that Italy con-

templated a recommendation on the

responsible use of the temporal power of

the Vatican.

"If it were not self-evident that

purely internal affairs were intended

to be left in the hands of each

country as heretofore, the exception

treatment of a couple of such

subjects would prove it. Special

provisions are made for reducing

armaments and improving the con-

dition of labor—matters that would

otherwise be regarded as interna-

tional affairs were involved. It

is true that there is no express

statement in the covenant that in-

ternal affairs are not subject to in-

terference by the council, and there

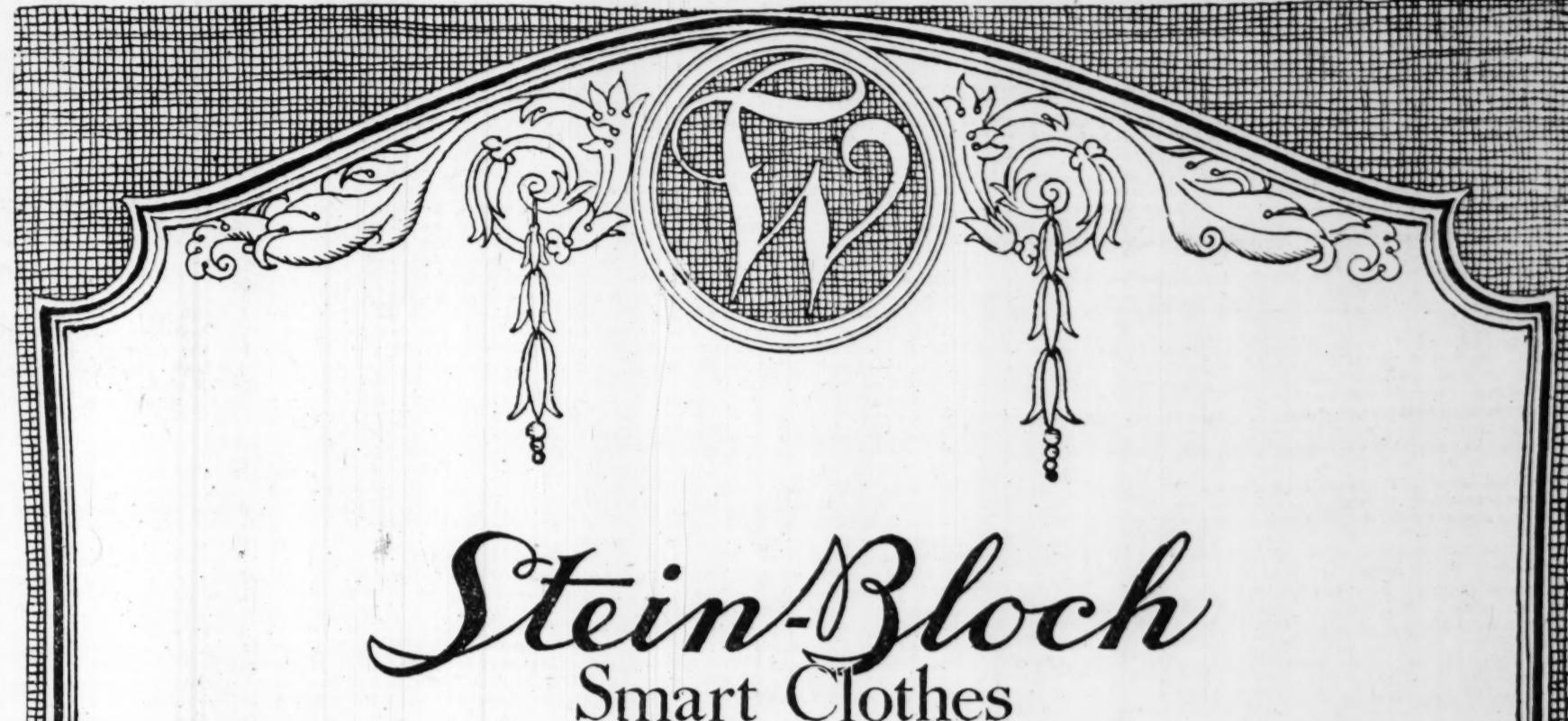
is no attempt to define what mat-

ters the mark involves.

Continued on Next Page.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1919.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH



Stein-Bloch
Smart Clothes

Reduce Quantity—Promote Quality



Stein-Bloch
Smart
Suits
\$35.00
and
Upward



Stein-Bloch
Smart
Topcoats
\$35.00
and
Upward

Benjamin Disraeli had forty-eight waistcoats in his wardrobe. Benjamin Disraeli was the most atrociously dressed Londoner of his day. Benjamin Disraeli made the Oriental error that in quantity one finds quality. It is like presuming that because a Turk has a Harem his home-life is happy.

This Spring Season men are buying fewer things and better things. It is for this reason that men who never before wore Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes are wearing them now. We cannot too urgently stress the point that, in Clothes, anything less than the best is the worst.

Stein-Bloch Clothes Are Sold Solely in St. Louis by

Werner & Werner
QUALITY CORNER
ON LOCUST STREET AT SIXTH
BRANCH SHOP HABERDASHERY—STATLER HOTEL

**SAGE TEA TURNS
GRAY HAIR DARK**

It's Grandmother's Recipe to Bring Back Color and Luster to Hair.

That beautiful, even shade of dark, glossy hair can only be had by brewing a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray or streaked, just an application or two of Sage and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundred-fold.

Don't bother to prepare the mixture; you can get this famous old recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients at a small cost, all ready for use. It is called Wreath's Sage and Sulphur Compound. This can always be depended upon to bring back the natural color and luster of your hair.

Everybody uses "Wreath's Sage and Sulphur Compound" now because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair has disappeared, and after another application it becomes beautifully dark and appears glossy and lustrous—ADV.

Washington's Policy.

"Senator Lodge has told us that we ought to be very cautious in abandoning a policy laid down by Washington and followed for 100 years, and there is good sense in the caution. It does not mean that we are to be chained down to immobility by the traditions of the past regardless of changes in conditions. That

would be wholly contrary to the American spirit, and to the character

of Washington himself, who was

one of the greatest innovators in

history, for the reason that he fixed

his vision not upon the past, but

upon the future. Senator Lodge's

caution means only this, that the

burden of proof always rests upon

those who advocate something new.

We accept that burden of proof and seek to show what I believe the great mass of our countrymen feel: That the time has come when the nations should co-operate to put an end to war so far as possible, that is to say, by an effective international organization.

United States should not stand aloof, and that the principles embodied in the covenant of Paris, with such amendments as can no doubt be obtained, provide the best means available for the creation of such a league. This is what we are striving to prove, and I believe that we shall prove it to the satisfaction of the American people.

"As our colleague Senator

in the Senate, Mr. Lodge, in the

Senate, we have a right to ask Mr.

Lodge two questions: First, whether he will or will not vote for the

covenant of Paris, provided it is amended as he wishes; and, second, what amendments thereto he desires.

"A further objection to the covenant is that it contains no provision for withdrawal from the league.

If this is a serious cause of reluctance to accept the covenant, it would probably be no great hesitation in adding a clause that any member might withdraw on giving a reasonable notice—let us say a couple of years—provided all its obligations were fulfilled up to the time it withdrew.

As to Internal Affairs.

"Another objection brought forward by the opponents of the league is that Asiatic power, or some policy of Asiatic power, or some other matter of vital domestic interest, may form a subject of dispute with another nation, may be brought before the executive council for inquiry and decided against us. It would seem to be clear that the framers of the covenant did not intend to submit to the interference of the council the internal affairs of the members of the league, and assumed that the council would in such questions follow the recognized principles of international law.

"It can hardly be supposed that

England, for example, intended that

any nation should be entitled, by

raising a dispute, to ask the council

to inquire into the Government

of the natives of India, and make

recommendations for a change; or

that France intended to authorize

**LOWELL SUPPORTS
COVENANT, BUT HE
WOULD CLARIFY IT**

Continued From Previous Page.

ters are of this nature, but it is perfectly clear that immigration and tariffs are internal affairs, and if there is any serious doubt on the question, there will doubtless be no objection to making it perfectly clear.

The Monroe Doctrine.

"Not we come to the greatest bug-bean of all, on which popular alarm is most readily awakened by vague reasoning without definite explanation. It is the Monroe Doctrine. As one of those who have always believed strongly in the Monroe Doctrine, as one of those who mean, or by some persons supposed to mean, several different things. It is the original meaning, it means that no foreign nation, no one nation, with any independence, or in fact, by force to acquire any part of the territory, of any country in the American hemisphere. Taken in this sense, the covenant extends the doctrine over the whole world, or at least over all that part of it which is covered by the league.

"There is another later and broader sense in which the doctrine emanates that no foreign nation shall acquire a foothold on these continents without the consent of the country that is the place. This was the phase of the doctrine involved in the case of Magdalena Bay. A Japanese company proposed to buy from Mexico a tract of land on this bay in Southern California, ultimately as we believed, for the purpose of a Japanese naval station. Our government objected, and the purchase was not made. Such a purchase would have broken the covenant of Paris, and if we went to arbitration about it the decision might be that Mexico had a right to sell land to Japan or any other Pow-

er if she wished to do so. The United States would be justified in war, and in my opinion ought to ask, for the sake of the covenant that no foreign Power shall hereafter acquire by conquest, purchase or in any other way, any possession on the American continents or the islands adjacent thereto. Nor do I believe that the European members of the league would object to such a clause because they do not want another nation to acquire military posts or naval stations in the neighborhood of their own coasts, canals or coaling stations.

A Game Preserve.

"There is, however, a third interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, rarely asserted, often repudiated, but nevertheless widely entertained, which stands on a very different footing. It is that while foreign Powers are to take territory from America, we are at liberty to treat them as our interests may dictate. According to this view Central and South America are a game preserve, from which poachers are excluded, but where the proprietor may hunt as he pleases. Naturally the proprietor is anxious not only to keep away the poachers, but to oppose game laws that would interfere with his own sport.

"There is a third proposition about protecting the integrity and independence of small countries, the nations that have drawn up the covenant of Paris can hardly consent to a claim of this kind. Nor ought we to demand it. A suspicion that this is the real meaning of the Monroe Doctrine is the specter that has prevented the great South American states from accepting the doctrine. This has been the chief reason for the difference and cordial relations with them, and the sooner it is definitely rejected the better.

"Some Americans, while professing a faith in the right of all peoples to independence and self-govern-

ment, are really imperialists at heart. They believe in the right and manifest destiny of the United States to expand by overrunning its weaker neighbors. They appeal to a spirit of patriotism that sees no object, holds no ideals and acknowledges no rights or duties but the national welfare and aggrandizement. In the name of that principle Germany sinned and failed.

"The sum of the plan, the principles on which it is founded, are correct and should be accepted and improved.

"Other opponents suggest that we should not formally join a league, but can participate in a future European war if needed, as we did this time. Let the nations over there fight among themselves, and when we are drawn in, we will fight, too. In this war we got off very lightly, in comparison with the European belligerents. There are in America only a hundred thousand mothers who have lost their sons, and perhaps twice as many of our men fighting men, and many of them are desolate widows and orphans. Why not let it happen again, with perhaps 10 times as many casualties? Oh, yes, why not? Is not this better than trying to prevent war? Besides, some country may be devastated, as Belgium and parts of France were, without our being drawn in; and then we may make money by the trade in munitions and foodstuffs. Why not? Is not this better than preventing war?

Covenant Not Perfect.

"The covenant is not perfect, it is a draft published for criticism and will receive plenty of it, and through criticism some improvement also.

But even when perfected, it will not be perfect. Nothing human is perfect; still more, it will not satisfy everybody. In the nature of things it is an attempt to harmonize the

things

that are unconstitutional.

"Now, it so happens that all these things have been regulated by treaties already made, still in existence, and duly ratified by the Senate. Treaties regulating commerce in various ways have been common, and are too numerous to require citation. No doubt they have often been authorized by Congress, but so can this covenant if it is deemed necessary. With that authorization, and sometimes without it, there has been no question of their constitutionality.

"The limitation of armaments by treaty is very old. More than 100

years ago, in 1817, an agreement was made with England to limit the naval forces of the two countries upon the Great Lakes. It was approved by the senate, put into effect by proclamation of the President, has been in force ever since, and been faithfully observed to the great satisfaction of everyone concerned.

It is fortunate that no one would

call it unconstitutional, for in this

country this means that it is beyond

the power of those making it, and

thence null and void. But if the

treaty was void, England or the

United States could at any moment

have built a navy on the lakes without breaking it, for there is no such

thing as a breach of a void treaty.

It makes no difference whether this

was in form a treaty, for it was an

international agreement approved by the Senate.

Treaty with Panama.

"Treaties to guarantee the integrity

and independence of another country are of a more recent date. Article 35 of the treaty of 1846 states that 'the United States guarantees' positively and efficaciously, to New Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from that one to the other may be uninterrupted or embarrassed in any future time in which this treaty exists, and in consequence the United States also guarantees, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory.

"In like manner the treaty of 1903 with Panama states in its first article: 'The United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama.' Still more recently the treaty with Haiti ratified by the Senate on February 28, 1916, provides in article 14 that 'the United States will lend an efficient aid for the preservation of Haitian independence.' Each of these treaties implied going to war if necessary, and the last says so expressly.

"With the last few years the so-called Bryan treaties have been made which cover the interesting point, that of an agreement not to go to war before arbitration. The treaty with Great Britain, ratified by the Senate on September 25, 1914, is a good example of this series of agreements. In the first article it provides for the reference to an international commission of all disputes of every nature whatsoever the settlement of which is not already provided for. It also provides that the high contracting parties 'agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and before the report is submitted.' During the years from 1914 to 1916 treaties of this kind, duly ratified by the Senate, were made with Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay.

Congress' Powers.

"It is a little late in the day for op-

ponents of the covenant of Paris to

discover that its treaty obligations

are unconstitutional, and hence that

all the foregoing treaties are null

and void. This is particularly true

of those Senators who voted for

most of these treaties. The fact is

that treaties touching any of these

matters are unconstitutional, because

they do not affect the powers

vested in Congress by the Constitu-

tion. They affect the good will

of the nation, and so long as they

remain in force they are the law of

the land. But Congress does not

thereby lose its power. If it chooses

to pass an act violating their pro-

visions the act, though immoral and

a breach of faith, is not illegal or void of effect.

"Some opponents of the covenant

suggest that the United States

should be at the head of a league

to preserve order and maintain peace

in this hemisphere, and that a Euro-

pean league of nations should take

charge of trouble which arise else-

where. But that is no solution of the problem of preventing war. It is merely putting things back into the condition that they were in before Germany began this terrific conflict. If we are willing to help remove from mankind the fearful scourge of war, we must play our part in removing it wherever it may exist.

"Other opponents suggest that we

should not formally join a league, but can participate in a future European war if needed, as we did this time. Let the nations over there fight among themselves, and when we are drawn in, we will fight, too. In this war we got off very lightly, in comparison with the European belligerents. There are in America only a hundred thousand mothers who have lost their sons, and perhaps twice as many of our men fighting men, and many of them are desolate widows and orphans. Why not let it happen again, with perhaps 10 times as many casualties? Oh, yes, why not? Is not this better than trying to prevent war? Besides, some country may be devastated, as Belgium and parts of France were, without our being drawn in; and then we may make money by the trade in munitions and foodstuffs. Why not? Is not this better than preventing war?

Covenant Not Perfect.

"The covenant is not perfect, it is

a draft published for criticism and

will receive plenty of it, and through

criticism some improvement also.

But even when perfected, it will

not be perfect. Nothing human is

perfect; still more, it will not satisfy

everybody. In the nature of things

it is an attempt to harmonize the

things

that are unconstitutional.

"Now, it so happens that all these

things have been regulated by

treaties already made, still in exis-

tence, and duly ratified by the

Senate. Treaties regulating commerce in various ways have been common, and are too numerous to require citation. No doubt they have often been au-

thorized by Congress, but so can

this covenant if it is deemed necessary.

With that authorization, and sometimes without it, there has been no question of their constitutionality.

"The limitation of armaments by

treaty is very old. More than 100

years ago, in 1817, an agreement was

made with England to limit the

naval forces of the two countries

upon the Great Lakes. It was ap-

proved by the senate, put into effect

by proclamation of the President,

has been in force ever since, and been

faithfully observed to the great satis-

faction of everyone concerned.

It is fortunate that no one would

call it unconstitutional, for in this

country this means that it is beyond

the power of those making it, and

thence null and void. But if the

treaty was void, England or the

United States could at any moment

have built a navy on the lakes without

breaking it, for there is no such

thing as a breach of a void treaty.

It makes no difference whether this

was in form a treaty, for it was an

international agreement approved by the Senate.

Treaty with Panama.

"Treaties to guarantee the integrity

and independence of another country

are of a more recent date. Article 35 of the treaty of 1846 states that 'the United States guarantees' positively and efficaciously, to New Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit from that one to the other may be uninterrupted or embarrassed in any future time in which this treaty exists, and in consequence the United States also guarantees, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory.

"In like manner the treaty of 1903

with Panama states in its first article:

'The United States guarantees

and will maintain the independence

of the Republic of Panama.'

Still more recently the treaty with Haiti ratified by the Senate on February 28, 1916, provides in article 14 that 'the United States will lend an efficient aid for the preservation of Haitian independence.'

Each of these treaties implied going to war if necessary, and the last says so expressly.

"With the last few years the so-

called Bryan treaties have been

made which cover the interesting

point, that of an agreement not to

go to war before arbitration. The treaty with Great Britain, ratified by the Senate on September 25, 1914, is a good example of this series of agreements. In the first article it provides for the reference to an international commission of all disputes of every nature whatsoever the settlement of which is not already provided for. It also provides that the high contracting parties 'agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and before the report is submitted.'

During the years from 1914 to 1916

treaties of this kind, duly ratified by

the Senate, were made with Bolivia,

Brazil, Chile, China, Costa Rica,

Denmark, Ecuador, France, Great

Britain, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy,

Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal,

Russia, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay.

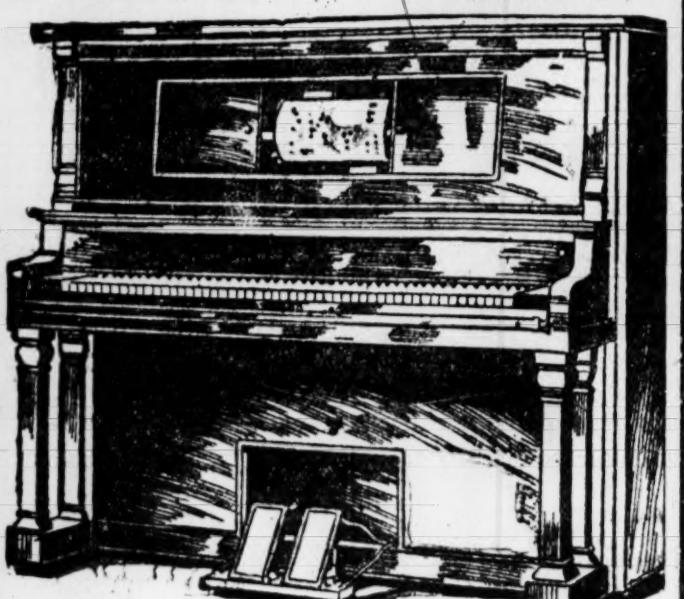
Starck's PIANOS! PLAYER-PIANOS!

Starck's
Great Sale
Continued

Open Evenings Till
9 O'Clock

Greatest Opportunity
Ever Offered to the
People of St. Louis to
Purchase a Piano or
Player-Piano.

We Know Positively Our
Prices and Terms Cannot
Be Duplicated Anywhere
in the United States.



The cut above illustrates one of the bargains we are offering during this sale. Notice this beautiful design. It comes in oak, mahogany and walnut.

The following list represents only a few of the bargains in this sale. Some of these instruments are practically new—in fact, guaranteed the same as new:

Used Upright Pianos

\$50 Starck, mahogany case	\$320
\$75 Starck, oak case	295
\$50 Starck, oak case	225
\$40 Starck, walnut case	220
Stinway & Sons, mahogany	125
Hadman, ebony case	98
Von & Sons, walnut case	87
J. & C. Fischer, ebony case	135

Even at these reduced prices you can make terms to suit yourself. Buy on thirty days' free trial and get our usual 25-year guarantee on Starck Pianos.

And These Grand Pianos

One Slightly Used Grand \$445 One Slightly Used Grand \$660 One Sample Grand \$785 These are only a few. Call or write for complete list. Terms on used instruments as low as \$5 per month.

Terms on New Pianos
as Low as \$6 Per Month

New Starck Upright Pianos, \$400 to \$850
New Starck Player-Pianos, \$850 to \$1200

Mr. SELLI THOMSON, artistic director Boston English Opera Co., formerly conductor New York Metropolitan Opera Co., enthusiastically recommends the STARCK PIANO.

P. A. Starck Piano Co., Chicago

For many years I have appreciated the absolute satisfaction which the Starck Piano has given us. The use of a piano for grand opera puts the instrument to the severest test, and it is only a piano of the highest quality that can stand up to it. Its durability is truly marvelous, and the tone, pitch and responsive touch are admirable. Yours very truly,

SELLI THOMSON, Musical Director Boston English Opera Co.

To Out-of-Town Customers

—Write for catalogues and complete
bargain circular. We ship instruments
anywhere in the United States.

p. A. Starck Piano Co.

Manufacturers of Starck Upright, Grand and Player-Pianos

1102 OLIVE ST.

ST. LOUIS

LENZNER'S

Where You Buy Direct FROM Manufacturer
512 FRANKLIN AV. NEAR BROADWAY

The New Spring Suits

A new arrival of 500 garments from our New York factory will go on sale for Friday and Saturday at astonishingly low prices. These new arrivals offer smartness, distinction and originality. They are developed of fine men's wear serge, gabardine, tricotine and all-wool poplin and are shown in every shade that is correct this season. When you buy at Lenzner's you are sure of a fit.

Up to \$35.00 Values
\$15.50 and \$18.50

Smart New Spring Capes and Dolmans

Before you buy your Spring wear you should look through our line of these fashionable garments. Just the styles you are looking for, and up to the minute in every particular. Made of finest French serge, Poiret twill, velour and tricotine in lovely shades of Henna, Pekin, tanpe, gray, brown, green and blue; lined or half-lined. We guarantee the quality of our garments. Money on delivery.

\$10.50 \$12.50 \$18.50

SPRING COATS

If you are looking for a Spring Coat, look here first—we have a splendid line to choose from. We are showing the right styles, in the right shades, and at the right prices.

\$10 \$15 \$20

512 FRANKLIN AV. NEAR BROADWAY



Alter-
ations
FREE

LODGE FOR LEAGUE IF CHANGED SO IT WILL INSURE PEACE

Continued From Preceding Page.

we criticize it in order to kill it, and we do not expect that a substitute shall be offered for it. If a burglar breaks into my house and threatens the life of my wife and children, I should try, if I could, to shoot him. That is destructive criticism, and I should not think it necessary to proceed with the suggestion that he should engage in some other and less dangerous occupation.

"Criticism Is Needed."

"Now this is a case where constructive criticism is clearly needed, and my first constructive criticism is that this league ought to be re-drafted and put in language that everybody can understand. By doing that, you will remove at once many causes of indifference and disputes, and you want the instrument to diminish disputes, increase harmony because its purpose is to promote peace. It is a point which applies equally to the necessity of clear and definite language in the great instrument, but to the whole treaty, or to any treaty or any alliance or league that we make, is to remember this—that the sanctity of treaties is above everything else important. Whatever a country agrees to do the country must do.

"Human nature, you may say, has changed. When you study the history of the past as far as you can, there is a remarkable similarity in all stages. But one thing is certain; not even the wisest and most optimistic of reformers can change the geography of the globe.

Monroe Doctrine.

"They say communication has quickened enormously. The Atlantic Ocean is not now a barrier, or the Pacific either, I suppose. But do not forget that even under modern conditions the little channel only 20 miles wide is a real highway and a defense in this last hour.

"Do not underrated the 3000 miles of Atlantic. It was on that, the Monroe Doctrine, the corollary of Washington's policy rested.

"Great systems of morality and philosophy have been taught and preached 2000, 2500, 3000 years ago. They may be wrong. But they are not transient because they rest upon the eternal verities. And when you come to discuss a policy like that, it is well to realize what you are abandoning and what its importance is.

"Again let me quote from Mr. Taft. He says, speaking of ambiguous phrases: One of these, for instance, is in respect to the Executive Council. Will need a unanimous vote or will a majority vote be sufficient where there is no specification?"

"That puts the point extremely well and I think that should be another change. I offer that as a second and constructive criticism."

"I now come to what means to me a very vital point indeed, and that is the Monroe Doctrine. I shall not undertake to trace the history of the doctrine or of its development since Monroe first delivered it. But in its essence it rests upon this proposition of separating the Americas from Europe in all matters political."

"It rests on the differentiation of the American hemisphere from Europe and therefore I have found it difficult to understand an argument first advanced with more confidence perhaps that it is now—that we preserve the Monroe Doctrine by extending it.

"The Invisible Line." "The Monroe Doctrine was the invisible line which we drew around the American hemisphere. It was the fence that we put around to exclude other nations from meddling in American affairs, and I have never been able to get it through my head how you can preserve a fence by taking it down.

"The Monroe Doctrine is the corollary of Washington's foreign policy declared in the farewell address. I am not going to base any argument upon it, but I have made a mistake to consider the policy laid down by Washington and Monroe as ephemeral and necessarily transient. Washington well said, Washington's doctrine was not transient. It may be wrong. The time may have come to discard it; but it is not ephemeral because it rests on two permanent facts—human nature and geography."

"The Monroe Doctrine has been exploded. A resolution was passed unanimously in the Senate a few years ago stating that the United States would regard as an act of hostility for an entanglement or association with any other nation to take possession of Magdalena Bay, being a post of great strategic naval and military advantage. It did not rest on the Monroe Doctrine. It rested on something deeper than that. It rested on the basis of the Monroe Doctrine, the great law of self-preservation."

"Let Them Exclude Us."

"They say that if we demand this exclusion of the Monroe Doctrine from the operation of the league they will demand compensation. Very well. Let them exclude us from meddling in Europe. That is not a burden that we are seeking to bear. We are ready to go forward at any time to save the world from barbarism and tyranny. But we are not thirsting to interfere in every obscure quarrel that may spring up in the Balkans. Mr. Taft says that the covenant should be made more definite by a larger reservation of the Monroe Doctrine. I agree entirely. I offer that as my constructive criticism, that there should be a large reservation of the Monroe Doctrine and with the leading advocates of this draft takes that position it seems to me it cannot be a very unreasonable one.

"There is the question of immigration, which this treaty reaches under the nonjustifiable question. I am told, I believe I have followed it through all the windings, that a final decision could only be reached by unanimity, and it is said that the league would not be unanimous. I think that highly probable, but I deny the jurisdiction. I cannot per-

Continued on Next Page.

KROGER'S RECORD-BREAKING EVERYDAY VALUES

MILK 12½ C EGGS 40c
WILSON 12½ C EGGS 40c
EAGLE MILK 25c 20c BRICK CHEESE 32c LIMBURGER Cheese, N. Y. 1b. 42c CREAM CHEESE 1b. 36c
CANE SUGAR DOMINO 5-pounds 57c 10 lbs. 98c BUTTER CREAMERY 1b. 65c
TOMATOES 8c 7c
MIXED VEGETABLES 10c KRAUT 3 lbs. 10c WAX BEANS White, cut 12c COCOA Bulk, 1b. 25c
Beets Country Club, small cans 16c Lima Beans Avondale, med. 14c Corn Starch Kingsford's, 10c LYE HOMINY 10c
Maine Corn Country Club, small cans 22c Fancy Corn Country Club, 15c Spinach No grit or stems, can 13c Early June Peas Country Club, 15c
CORN 12½ C PEAS 12½ C RICE 10c
Asparagus Medium green 15c Avondale 29c Country Club, 15c Sweet Potatoes 34c Sweet Potatoes Bulk, No. 21c Catsup 15c
Spaghetti Already packed, No. 2 can 15c Chili Con Carne 17c Ritter's Catsup Whole tomato, 13c CAMPBELL'S SOUPS 12c
BEANS 12½ C RICE 10c
HEINZ' BEANS Med. 18c Navy Beans packed, 9c Dried Peas Yellow split, per lb. 10c FINEST RICE Country Club, 13c
RED KIDNEY Country Club, No. 2 can 14c LIMA BEANS Small, 12c SPAGHETTI Long cut, bulk, 1b. 10c
SALAD DRESSING C. C. 10c MACARONI Short cut, 9c NOODLES Wide or fine, 13c
PINK 1b. 1c
SHRIMP Country Club, wet packed, No. 1 can 14c Cove Oysters Large and meaty, 15c GELATINE Knox, 20c Fish Flakes B. & M. 14c
SARDINES Neptune, fish packed in oil or 3 cans 25c International imported style 12c Victorious Navy, 18c DEVILED HAM Underwood's, 20c
MACKEREL Large fat fish, each 13c HERRING Large fat 3 for 10c BRICK FISH 1b. brich, 19c MUSTARD Prepared 7c
POTATOES 15 lbs. for 30c APPLES
ORANGES 45c 50c BANANAS 30c
SWEET POTATOES, Per Lb. 6c | HEN FEED, Per Lb. 3c | TURNIPS 2 for 5c
LEMONS Extra large, juicy 15c | KARO Blue Label, 13c Red Label, 1½-lb. can, 14c | ONIONS Sound, dry, per lb. 5½c
FRESH PORK SHOULDERERS 24½ C
FRESH SPARERIBS 20c CORNED BEEF 20c
FRESH BEEF LIVER Per lb. 12½ C FRANKFURTERS 22½ C
BAKON 39c SMOKED JOWLS 27½ C SHOULDERERS 27½ C
P FEET 6c MINCED HAM Fine for lunch, per lb. 25c SMOKED CALIF. 20c
LIVER, lb. 5c BRAUN SCHWEIGER Very fine, per lb. 28c
HEARTS, lb. 12½ c FOOT SOUS, lb. 18c LIVER SAUSAGE Per lb. 15c
KIDNEYS, per lb. 10c KIDNEY FANCY CERVELAT Per lb. 29c
SNOUTS, lb. 12½ c HEAD CHEESE Per 20c TONGUE BLOOD SAUSAGES, lb. 25c
THE ECONOMY LOAF COCONUT INKERS, 12c MARSHMALLOW CREME Pint, 24c SCOTCH COFFEE CAKES Per 20c
WRAPPED IN WAXED PAPER TO RETAIN THE MOISTURE PER OUNCE, 1b. 10c RYE BREAD 10c
MARSHMALLOW COCOA CREAMS 22c GRAHAMS WAFERS, pkgs. 10c | JIFFY JELL, per pkg. 10c
CAKES 10c GINGER SNAPS 10c MACAROON S NAPS 22c
FRESH FROM THE MANUFACTURER AT THE PRICE YOU WOULD PAY ELSEWHERE. PINK
QUAKER OATS 11c SHREDDED WHEAT 13c ROLLED OATS 23½ C
BRANZOS Purified 14c RALSTON'S FOOD Large 17c KELLOGG'S 24c
POST TOASTIES 12c GRAHAM WAFFERS, 25c QUALITY, 1b. 1c
GRAPE-NUTS 13c
GINGER SNAPS 10c ANIMALS 18c
GINGER COOKIES 10c THE KIDDELL FAVORITE BAR, CHOCOLATE BAR, GRAHAM WAFFERS, 25c QUALITY, 1b. 1c
SHREDDED WHEAT 13c ROLLED OATS 23½ C
RAISINS 3 for 25c YEAST FOAM 4c PEANUT BUTTER 4c
APRICOTS Standard, large halves, lb. 24c PRUNES 12c
CREAMO An excellent product and a very good substitute for butter for the table. 1b. 37c TROCO 33c PET 14c
FRENCH COFFEE An excellent drink, 1b. 34c APPLE BUTTER 32c
AVONDALE PRESERVES Ass'd flavors, 23c MINCEMEAT None Suck, 12c PEANUT BUTTER Bulk, 17c
PUMPKIN 9c Tapioca Substitute Minute, per pkg. 12c APPLES
LARD SUBSTITUTE A high-class vegetable shortening for cooking and baking. 1b. 26c CRISCO 29c
MAZOLA for salads or cooking, 33c QUARTS 59c PURE OLIVE OIL Pompeian, 1b. 1.14 Wesson Oil 35c
PICKLES 20c Large size, 1b. 5c BOTTLED SWEET OR SOUR, mixed, per 15c OLIVES plain, 1b. 15c
POTTED MEAT Ham 2 lbs. 25c PIMENTOS 15c Lea & Perrin's BOTTLED SWEET OR SOUR, mixed, per 15c
WALL PAPER CLEANER OLD DUTCH CLEANSER 8c WASHING POWDER Kroger's, 18c
MACHES, Eagle 3 boxes 10c STAR NAPTHA SOAP POWDER 1b. 4c
SAFETY MATCHES 12 boxes 10c
SNOW BOY per 4c ARGO STARCH 1b. 6c
BROOMS Kroger's best, 80c 5 for 70c
SOAP 4½ C 5½ C
Palmolive Soap 10c
Lux Soap In flakes, 11c
Mops 1b. 15c
Brushes 1b. 15c
Clean Easy 5c Lifebuoy per 7c
Fels-Naptha, Star or Ivory Soap, bar 6c

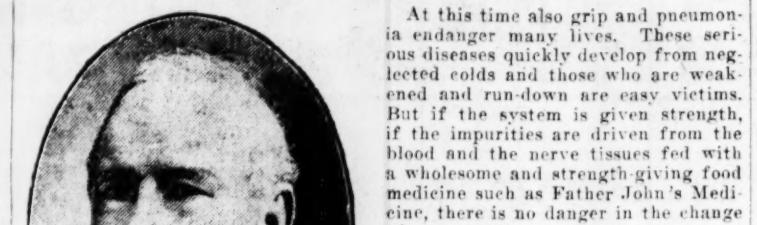
WHY MARCH IS THE MOST DANGEROUS MONTH



On March 22nd this man will be seen in

BARRACKS the new style in

Sion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.



March is the most dangerous month of the year because the changing seasons and sudden changes in weather conditions are more than a good many systems can stand. Too often it is true that the sick "last only until Spring."

At this time also grip and pneumonia endanger many lives. These serious diseases quickly develop from neglected colds and those who are weakened and run-down are easy victims. But if the system is given strength, if the impurities are driven from the blood and the nerve tissues fed with a strong and strength-giving food medicine such as Father John's Medicine, there is no danger in the change of seasons.

Father John's Medicine is invaluable as a tonic in the spring. It strengthens the system and drives out the poisonous waste matter—builds up the body. It is this power that has made it so successful in treating colds and throat troubles.

The danger in using patent medicines is from the stimulants and dangerous drugs which many of them depend on for their temporary effect. Because it is free from alcohol, narcotic and dangerous drugs, Father John's Medicine has had 60 years of success as a tonic and body builder, and in the treatment of coughs and colds. Father John's Medicine is a doctor's prescription—pure and whole.

—

"Moreover—and I know some people think this is a far-fetched objection—having other nations meddle with our tariff runs up against a provision of the Constitution. The Constitution provides that all revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives. Now, I do not offer this as a final objection. No doubt it could be done in the Constitution to fit the budget, but it would take some time, and I think it is better to steer clear of the Constitution in cases like that. And I offer an amendment, already proposed by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, an ardent Democrat and a supporter of the league, to exclude international questions of the character of immigration and the tariff from the jurisdiction of the league. I offer that as a fourth constructive criticism.

—

"This treaty is indiscriminate. There is no provision for withdrawal or termination. In the old days—very old days—they were in the habit of beginning treaties by swearing eternal friendship, which made them last no longer. That has been given up. In modern times almost all the treaties that we now have contain provisions for termination or withdrawal on notice. If there is no provision for withdrawal you are then back to renunciation or abrogation, one nation.

"I have been surprised to hear, in the Senate and elsewhere, the statement that this was only a treaty and we could abrogate it by an act of Congress at any time, as we can under the decisions of the Supreme Court. Why, ladies and gentlemen, nothing could be worse than that. No greater misfortune could befall the peace of the world than to have a nation, especially a powerful nation, abrogate the treaty. It is usually a preliminary war. It is in many cases, at least. There ought to be some provision by which a withdrawal could be effected without any breach of peace or any injury to the cause.

"Mr. Tracy says: 'The covenant should also be made more definite as to when its obligations may be terminated.' I offer that as another constructive criticism.

"I am obliged to move rapidly, for my time is expiring, but there are two great points that I cannot leave which are much in my mind.

"One is article 19, providing for mandates. It does not say who shall select the mandatory. That is, that a nation may be selected to take charge of a weak or a backward people and be appointed by the league to that work.

"Very grave responsibility."

"It has been suggested that we should take charge of Armenia, Mesopotamia and Syria. I am not going to argue it at length. I am not as deeply opposed to that provision as many others—most people are, I believe, in the American people are. But it is a very grave responsibility to take charge of some distant people, furnish them with civilians to carry on their government, furnish them with an army to protect them and send our young men away on that business.

"We have done it in Hayti, we have done it in San Domingo, we have done it in Nicaragua, and we are doing it now. That is all within the Monroe Doctrine, but it is all within our own frontiers. We must do it; we owe it to the world; and we are quite capable of doing it successfully. But this is a demand to go through Asia, Africa and Europe and take up the tutelage of other people.

"Then comes article 10. That is the most important article in the whole treaty. That is the one that I want the American people to consider—take it to their homes and think it over. Think it over, if they command it, the treaty will be ratified and proclaimed with that in it. But think of it first; think well. That pledges us to guarantee the political independence and the territorial integrity against external aggression of every nation a member of the league. That is every nation of the earth. We say no guarantees; we have no endangered frontiers; but we are asked to guarantee the territorial integrity of seven nations, practically, in the world; and it will be when the league is completed. As it is today, we guarantee the territorial integrity and political independence of every part of the far-flung British Empire.

When Force is Needed.

"Now, mark, a guarantee is never invoked except when force is needed. If we guarantee one country in South America alone, we should be bound to go to the relief of that country with our army and navy. We, under that clause of the treaty, have got to take our army and our navy to go to war with another country which attempts aggression upon the territorial integrity of another member of the league. Now guarantees must be fulfilled. They are sacred promises—it has been said only morally binding. Why, that is all there is to a treaty between great nations. If they are not morally binding they are nothing but 'scraps of paper.' If the United States agrees to article 10 we must carry it out in letter and spirit, and if it is agreed to I should insist that

LODGE FOR LEAGUE IF CHANGED SO IT WILL INSURE PEACE

Continued From Preceding Page.
sionally accedes to the proposition that other nations, that is, body of men in executive council, where we as a nation have but one vote, shall have any power, unanimous or otherwise, to say who shall come into the United States.

"It must not be within the jurisdiction of the league at all. It lies at the foundation of national character and national well-being. There should be no possible jurisdiction over the power which defends this country from a flood of Japanese, Chinese and Hindu labor.

"The tariff is involved in the article for the boycott. The coastwise trade is involved in article 21. I think we ought to settle our own domestic duties. They say it is a domestic question. So it is. So is immigration. But they are domestic questions, with international relations.

"Moreover—and I know some people think this is a far-fetched objection—having other nations meddle with our tariff runs up against a provision of the Constitution. The Constitution provides that all revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives. Now, I do not offer this as a final objection. No doubt it could be done in the Constitution to fit the budget, but it would take some time, and I think it is better to steer clear of the Constitution in cases like that. And I offer an amendment, already proposed by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, an ardent Democrat and a supporter of the league, to exclude international questions of the character of immigration and the tariff from the jurisdiction of the league. I offer that as a fourth constructive criticism.

—

"This treaty is indiscriminate. There is no provision for withdrawal or termination. In the old days—very old days—they were in the habit of beginning treaties by swearing eternal friendship, which made them last no longer. That has been given up. In modern times almost all the treaties that we now have contain provisions for termination or withdrawal on notice. If there is no provision for withdrawal you are then back to renunciation or abrogation, one nation.

"I have been surprised to hear, in the Senate and elsewhere, the statement that this was only a treaty and we could abrogate it by an act of Congress at any time, as we can under the decisions of the Supreme Court. Why, ladies and gentlemen, nothing could be worse than that. No greater misfortune could befall the peace of the world than to have a nation, especially a powerful nation, abrogate the treaty. It is usually a preliminary war. It is in many cases, at least. There ought to be some provision by which a withdrawal could be effected without any breach of peace or any injury to the cause.

"Mr. Tracy says: 'The covenant should also be made more definite as to when its obligations may be terminated.' I offer that as another constructive criticism.

"I am obliged to move rapidly, for my time is expiring, but there are two great points that I cannot leave which are much in my mind.

"One is article 19, providing for mandates. It does not say who shall select the mandatory. That is, that a nation may be selected to take charge of a weak or a backward people and be appointed by the league to that work.

"Very grave responsibility."

"It has been suggested that we should take charge of Armenia, Mesopotamia and Syria. I am not going to argue it at length. I am not as deeply opposed to that provision as many others—most people are, I believe, in the American people are. But it is a very grave responsibility to take charge of some distant people, furnish them with civilians to carry on their government, furnish them with an army to protect them and send our young men away on that business.

"We have done it in Hayti, we have done it in San Domingo, we have done it in Nicaragua, and we are doing it now. That is all within the Monroe Doctrine, but it is all within our own frontiers. We must do it; we owe it to the world; and we are quite capable of doing it successfully. But this is a demand to go through Asia, Africa and Europe and take up the tutelage of other people.

"Then comes article 10. That is the most important article in the whole treaty. That is the one that I want the American people to consider—take it to their homes and think it over. Think it over, if they command it, the treaty will be ratified and proclaimed with that in it. But think of it first; think well. That pledges us to guarantee the political independence and the territorial integrity against external aggression of every nation a member of the league. That is every nation of the earth. We say no guarantees; we have no endangered frontiers; but we are asked to guarantee the territorial integrity of seven nations, practically, in the world; and it will be when the league is completed. As it is today, we guarantee the territorial integrity and political independence of every part of the far-flung British Empire.

When Force is Needed.

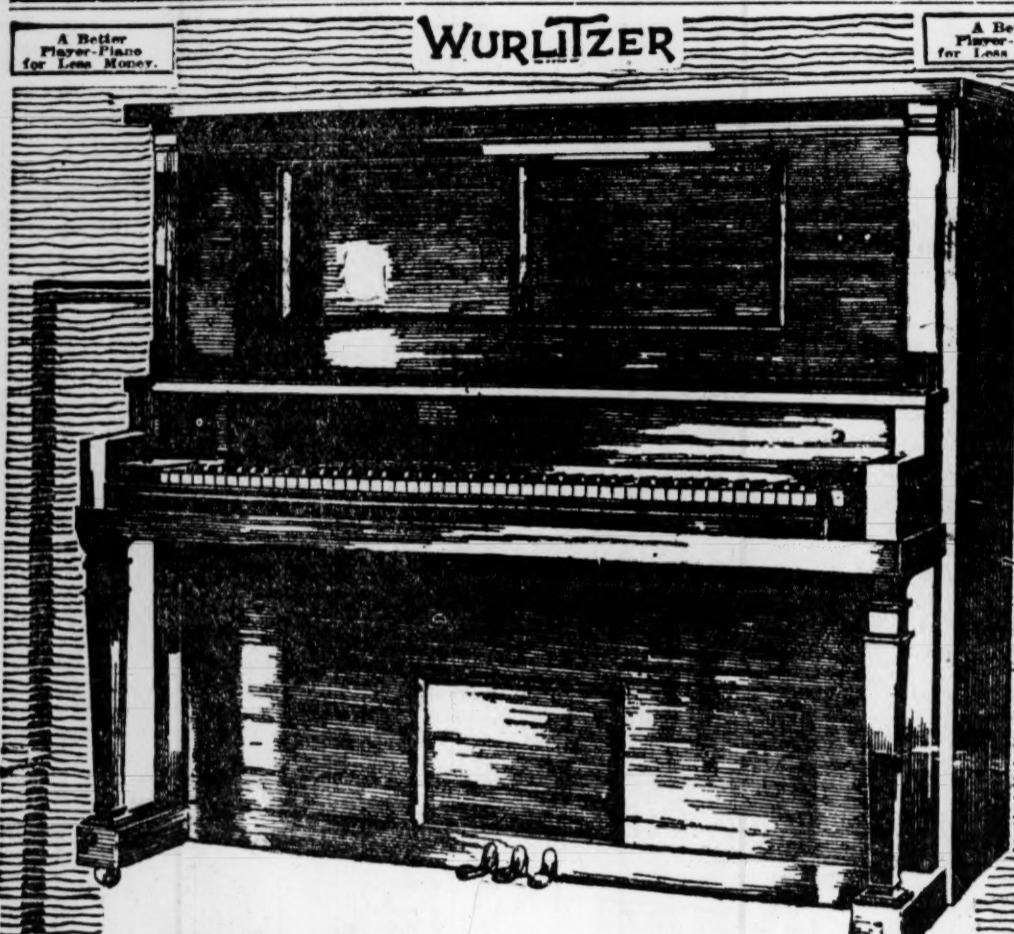
"Now, mark, a guarantee is never invoked except when force is needed. If we guarantee one country in South America alone, we should be bound to go to the relief of that country with our army and navy. We, under that clause of the treaty, have got to take our army and our navy to go to war with another country which attempts aggression upon the territorial integrity of another member of the league. Now guarantees must be fulfilled. They are sacred promises—it has been said only morally binding. Why, that is all there is to a treaty between great nations. If they are not morally binding they are nothing but 'scraps of paper.' If the United States agrees to article 10 we must carry it out in letter and spirit, and if it is agreed to I should insist that

we did, because the honor and good faith of our country would be at stake.

"Now that is a tremendous promise to make. I ask those—the fathers and mothers, the sisters and wives and the sweethearts—whether

they are ready yet to guarantee the political independence and territorial integrity of every nation on earth against external aggression, and to send the hope of their families, the

Continued on Next Page.



Our Kingston Player-Piano

New, at **\$495.00** Style R

is the biggest value to be found in St. Louis.

Only 18 Left to Be Sold at This Price.

A March Sale of Used Player-Pianos and Pianos

We have some wonderful values left in Demonstrating Player-Pianos—slightly used Player-Pianos—traded-in Player-Pianos. We have put the prices listed below to move them quickly. They are all backed by our unqualified guarantee and each and every one of them are values you will seldom find at this time of the year.

Terms Made to Suit Each Purchaser

\$15 Worth of Music and Bench With Each Player.

PLAYER-PIANOS

Autopiano	Oak	\$285
Emerson	Mahogany	\$315
Kimball	Oak	\$365
Kingston	Mahogany	\$445
Autopiano	Mahogany	\$375
Strad	Mahogany	\$515
King	Oak	\$385
Bradford	Mahogany	\$395
Apollo	Mahogany	\$390
Kingston	Walnut	\$435

UPRIGHT PIANOS

Hardman	Ebony	\$85
Ernest Gabler & Bro.	Mahogany	\$95
Norwood	Mahogany	\$105
Hallett & Davis	Walnut	\$125
Smith & Barnes	Mahogany	\$130
Sterling	Mahogany	\$135
Rembrandt	Mahogany	\$125
Schilling	Oak	\$140
Wm. Knabe & Co.	Mahogany	\$150

Open Evenings Until 9:00 O'Clock

WURLITZER
1109 OLIVE STREET

LODGE FOR LEAGUE IF CHANGED SO IT WILL INSURE PEACE

Continued From Preceding Page.
sionally accedes to the proposition that other nations, that is, body of men in executive council, where we as a nation have but one vote, shall have any power, unanimous or otherwise, to say who shall come into the United States.

"It must not be within the jurisdiction of the league at all. It lies at the foundation of national character and national well-being. There should be no possible jurisdiction over the power which defends this country from a flood of Japanese, Chinese and Hindu labor.

"The tariff is involved in the article for the boycott. The coastwise trade is involved in article 21. I think we ought to settle our own domestic duties. They say it is a domestic question. So it is. So is immigration. But they are domestic questions, with international relations.

"Moreover—and I know some people think this is a far-fetched objection—having other nations meddle with our tariff runs up against a provision of the Constitution. The Constitution provides that all revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives. Now, I do not offer this as a final objection. No doubt it could be done in the Constitution to fit the budget, but it would take some time, and I think it is better to steer clear of the Constitution in cases like that. And I offer an amendment, already proposed by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, an ardent Democrat and a supporter of the league, to exclude international questions of the character of immigration and the tariff from the jurisdiction of the league. I offer that as a fourth constructive criticism.

—

"This treaty is indiscriminate. There is no provision for withdrawal or termination. In the old days—very old days—they were in the habit of beginning treaties by swearing eternal friendship, which made them last no longer. That has been given up. In modern times almost all the treaties that we now have contain provisions for termination or withdrawal on notice. If there is no provision for withdrawal you are then back to renunciation or abrogation, one nation.

"I have been surprised to hear, in the Senate and elsewhere, the statement that this was only a treaty and we could abrogate it by an act of Congress at any time, as we can under the decisions of the Supreme Court. Why, ladies and gentlemen, nothing could be worse than that. No greater misfortune could befall the peace of the world than to have a nation, especially a powerful nation, abrogate the treaty. It is usually a preliminary war. It is in many cases, at least. There ought to be some provision by which a withdrawal could be effected without any breach of peace or any injury to the cause.

"Mr. Tracy says: 'The covenant should also be made more definite as to when its obligations may be terminated.' I offer that as another constructive criticism.

"I am obliged to move rapidly, for my time is expiring, but there are two great points that I cannot leave which are much in my mind.

"One is article 19, providing for mandates. It does not say who shall select the mandatory. That is, that a nation may be selected to take charge of a weak or a backward people and be appointed by the league to that work.

"Very grave responsibility."

"It has been suggested that we should take charge of Armenia, Mesopotamia and Syria. I am not going to argue it at length. I am not as deeply opposed to that provision as many others—most people are, I believe, in the American people are. But it is a very grave responsibility to take charge of some distant people, furnish them with civilians to carry on their government, furnish them with an army to protect them and send our young men away on that business.

"We have done it in Hayti, we have done it in San Domingo, we have done it in Nicaragua, and we are doing it now. That is all within the Monroe Doctrine, but it is all within our own frontiers. We must do it; we owe it to the world; and we are quite capable of doing it successfully. But this is a demand to go through Asia, Africa and Europe and take up the tutelage of other people.

"Then comes article 10. That is the most important article in the whole treaty. That is the one that I want the American people to consider—take it to their homes and think it over. Think it over, if they command it, the treaty will be ratified and proclaimed with that in it. But think of it first; think well. That pledges us to guarantee the political independence and the territorial integrity against external aggression of every nation a member of the league. That is every nation of the earth. We say no guarantees; we have no endangered frontiers; but we are asked to guarantee the territorial integrity of seven nations, practically, in the world; and it will be when the league is completed. As it is today, we guarantee the territorial integrity and political independence of every part of the far-flung British Empire.

When Force is Needed.

"Now, mark, a guarantee is never invoked except when force is needed. If we guarantee one country in South America alone, we should be bound to go to the relief of that country with our army and navy. We, under that clause of the treaty, have got to take our army and our navy to go to war with another country which attempts aggression upon the territorial integrity of another member of the league. Now guarantees must be fulfilled. They are sacred promises—it has been said only morally binding. Why, that is all there is to a treaty between great nations. If they are not morally binding they are nothing but 'scraps of paper.' If the United States agrees to article 10 we must carry it out in letter and spirit, and if it is agreed to I should insist that

we did, because the honor and good

faith of our country would be at stake.

Painful Piles

A Free Trial of Pyramid Pile Treatment is One of the Grandest Events You Ever Experienced.

You are suffering dreadfully with itching, bleeding, protruding piles or hemorrhoids. Now, go over



You Positively Cannot Afford to Ignore These Remarkable Pyramids.

to any drug store and get a 5-cent box of Pyramid Pile Treatment. If it should come so quickly you will jump for joy. If you are in doubt, send for free trial sample by mail. You will then be convinced. Don't delay. Take no substitute.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON
PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY,
6700 Grand Building,
Marshall, Mich.

Kindly send me a free sample of Pyramid Pile Treatment, in plain wrapper.

Name
Street
City State ADV.

THIS EXTRA WEAR SAVES YOU SHOE MONEY

I find Neolin Soles superior in every way to other soles. They are flexible, tough and waterproof. In the future I shall buy nothing but Neolin-soled shoes.

A. G. Aldrich, of Springfield, Mass., who makes this statement tested Neolin Soles by having a pair of worn shoe re-soled with them. "They have already worn one month longer than the soles I used to wear," says Mr. Aldrich, "and will be good for at least three months more."

An easy way to try out Neolin Soles. Have them put on your worn shoes. See for yourself how long they last—and why they are a real economy.

Or, get them on new shoes, which come in many styles for every member of the family. Neolin Soles are made scientifically by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels, guaranteed to outwear all other soles.

Neolin Soles

Trade Marks Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

COCOA NUT OIL MAKES A SPLENDID SHAMPOO

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, be careful what you wash it with.

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain mulsified coconut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is much better than the most expensive soap or anything else you can use for shampooing, as that can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonsfuls will make a lather of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mulsified coconut oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap, and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months. —ADV.

Avoid Harsh, Vigorous and Irritating Action of Bowels

Use Herb Remedies as in Days of Old.

Some folks are so in the habit of hurrying that they make the error of using quick acting drugs for constipation. Nature demands the gentle, progressive action of the tea of Safford's Kidney and Liver Tea. This remedy is one of the oldest and most effective known. Pleasant to take, just like ordinary tea. Sold by druggists for 25c per package. Get a package.

STOP ITCHING SKIN

Zemo the Clean, Antiseptic Liquid, Gives Prompt Relief

There is one safe, dependable treatment that relieves itching torture and that cleanses and soothes the skin.

Ask any druggist for a 35c or \$1 bottle of Zemo and apply it as directed. Soon you will find irritations, pimples, blackheads, eczema, blisters, ringworm and similar skin troubles will disappear.

Zemo, the penetrating, satisfying liquid, is all that is needed, for it banishes most skin eruptions and makes the skin soft, smooth and healthy.

The E. W. Rose Co., Cleveland, O.



PROMINENT SOUTHERN SUFFRAGE OFFICIAL



Mrs. Guilford Dudley

SUFFRAGE ADVANCE GUARD IS DUE TODAY

Prominent Women From All Parts of Country Coming to Arrange for Convention.

TODAY will see the arrival in St. Louis of some of the most prominent women of the country to attend the National Suffrage Convention that will open its sessions at Hotel Statler, Monday. The party to arrive today comprises the officers of the association. It is made up of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. Raymond Bunn, Mrs. Helen Gardner, Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson and Miss Mary Garrett Hay and Miss Ross Young.

They will be accompanied by a retinue of private secretaries, attaches and minor officials from the national suffrage headquarters.

Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Nashville, Tenn., is expected to join them here this evening, as she is also one of the officers. Mrs. Dudley is one of the most prominent women in Tennessee, and besides being interested in the questions of the day most vital to women, is one of the social leaders of the State.

An impromptu automobile suffrage parade has been organized to meet the train at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon on which the suffrage leaders are expected to arrive. They will be escorted to the Statler Hotel, where an entire floor has been reserved for the Association headquarters during the convention.

Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller, State president of the Missouri Suffrage Association; Mrs. George Gellhorn, and Mrs. Stix, city officers, in gaily decorated automobiles, will lead the parade to the station to meet the distinguished visitors. The route to be taken by the automobile party from the station to the hotel will take in the downtown business districts.

Social Items

Mrs. Lida Bevis of 4914 Argyle place, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. J. B. Lucas of the Westmoreland Hotel, have gone to Palm Beach, Fla., for a several weeks' visit.

Mrs. Charles McLaren Clark of 15 Hortense place expects to depart Saturday for a visit to Hot Springs, Va., where it is her custom to go each year.

Mrs. John A. Hart of 19 Portland place, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. J. B. Lucas of the Westmoreland Hotel, have gone to Palm Beach, Fla., for a several weeks' visit.

Mrs. Charles McLaren Clark of 15 Hortense place expects to depart Saturday for a visit to Hot Springs, Va., where it is her custom to go each year.

Mrs. Richard Moore of 4421 Westminster place entertained very informally with a bridge luncheon yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Neill A. McMillan of 6500 Forsythe boulevard are among the St. Louisans sojourning at Atlantic City.

Mrs. William G. Pettus of 4337 Westminster place has as her guest, her cousin Mrs. Winston Churchill of Concord, N. H., who was called here by the illness of her relative, Mrs. William C. Fordyce.

Mrs. Frederick Blaine Clark of the Georgian Court Apartments, who is secretary of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League, will entertain tomorrow with a luncheon at the tea room of Vandervoort's in honor of Miss

Rose Young of New York, who is editor of the Woman Citizen. Miss Young is one of the officers of the National Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Sam Cook of Jefferson City, who has been visiting St. Louis, has returned to her home, daughter, Mrs. John T. Boone of Buffalo, N. Y., who was formerly Miss Edith Montgomery.

Mrs. E. Montgomery of 2934 Lafayette avenue has as her guest, her friends, has returned to her home, daughter, Mrs. H. G. Schlegel of Buffalo, N. Y., who was formerly Miss Edith Montgomery.

"She was once so pretty!"

TO look at her now, you would not believe that she was the prettiest and sprightliest girl of her time—the natural leader in all social and intellectual activities. But see what chronic anemia has made of her. No part of her body is vigorously nourished. She is a pathetic drooping figure of a woman.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Pepto-Mangan is made only by M. J. BREITENBACH COMPANY Manufacturing Chemists, New York

FRIENDLY WARNING: There is only one Pepto-Mangan and that is Gude's. In this bottle it is sold as shown here. Sold as druggists everywhere.

If your blood is lacking in richness and redness, Gude's Pepto-Mangan will prove promptly beneficial.

It insures a better nourished condition throughout your system because it increases the number and oxygen-carrying capacity of the red blood cells.

Oxygen is the breath of life. It charges the whole body with keen vigor and rugged vitality. Pepto-Mangan is easy to digest, agreeable to taste.

71c

Leading Lady Baking Powder

71c

American Owned, Entirely!

BILLION BY BAYER TAKEN

"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" Quick Relief—with Safety!

For Headache Colds
Neuralgia Gripe
Earache Influenza Colds
Toothache Neuritis
Lumbago Backache
Rheumatism Joint-Pains

funny" ring over his to see objects in the same

focals lens.

as well as

Uptown Store
39 N. Grand Av.
and Washington

4 MILLION
the Mississippi.

DREN

amps

Axes
soles, 3 to 8
ards

5
lish

Boots
to \$3
at the Thing for
early Spring
Wear.

The newest of
our patterns in
second or modified
English top styles
and white chenille.
All sizes from the
little to size 8 to
size 2, size 2
and for growing
girls size 7 to 7.

Calotabs

The purified calomel tablets that are entirely free of all sickening and salivating effects.

Medical virtues vastly improved. Guaranteed by your druggist. Sold only in sealed packages. Price 35c.—ADV.

Omega Oil FOR Neuralgia

Rub Omega Oil gently over the aching nerves; cover with flannel soaked in the Oil, put dry flannel over this and bind tightly against the face. This simple treatment has brought peaceful rest to those who have suffered agonies.

50 DEMOCRATS OF HOUSE CALL ON REED TO RESIGN

Resolution Adopted Demands
That He Again Submit
Himself as Candidate—
His Speech Denounced.

SENATOR "PROMPTED
BY HATE, JEALOUSY"

Only Two Members Show
Opposition to Action—
Greatest Breach in the
Party in 15 Years.

By a Staff Correspondent of the
Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 20.—United States Senator James A. Reed was denounced in most scathing terms in resolutions adopted late yesterday afternoon at a conference of 60 of the 67 Democratic members of the Missouri House who voted to resign his office and resign him self as a candidate.

The action was the direct result of Reed's speech Tuesday before the Legislature when, speaking in opposition to the league of nations, he took occasion to attack President Wilson. Sixteen Democrats walked from the hall of the House when Reed was speaking and refused to return until he had completed his speech.

When the Democratic members gathered in the House lounge yesterday, the resolutions condemning Reed, which had been prepared by Representative Frank H. Harris of Phelps County and Representative Elmer O. Jones of Macon County, were offered. There was little in the way of excitement in the meeting, which proceeded in an orderly manner, with only one of those present offering the slightest objections to the proceeding of "reading out of the party" its former idol and the only Democratic Senator from Missouri.

Only One Opposing Speech. Representative Gibony Houck of Cape Girardeau, urged that the resolutions take the form of an endorsement of President Wilson and the league of nations and that there be no mention of Reed in them.

Houck was the only suggestion of opposition to the plan which had been unanimously agreed upon at preliminary conferences. Urging the adoption of the drastic resolutions besides Harris and Jones were Whitecotton of Monroe, Killian of Lincoln, Clark of Ray, Hostetter of Pike, Nelson of Cass and Prewitt of Jackson, Reed's home county.

Representative Kiehl of Iron County, who is said to have been converted to opposition to the league of nations by Reed's speech, walked from the room and refused to vote on the resolution.

When a vote was taken there was no dissenting voice heard.

Reed's opposition to the President, it was declared in the resolutions, was prompted "by feelings of personal hate and jealousy" and it was declared that the Democrats would continue to follow President Wilson until we are convinced by the judgment of fair-minded men, prompted by higher motives and clearest of reason, that the Hon. James A. Reed."

The resolutions in full follow:

"Whereas, The Fifty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri extended an invitation to the Senior Senator from Missouri, the Hon. James A. Reed, to appear before and deliver to it an address upon the subject of the league of nations; and,

"Whereas, said request was made with the full knowledge on the part of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives of such a speech as the distinguished Senator entertained views directly opposite to that heretofore expressed by the vote of the Democratic members of the House in open session of the House of Representatives; and,

"Whereas, said invitation was extended on the part of the Democratic members of the House with the view and for the purpose that the said distinguished Senator might give an opportunity to discuss freely and fully the question of the league of nations and express to the members thereof in a public and personal way the reasons for the faith to which he held; and,

"Whereas, the said distinguished Senator did accept said invitation with the full knowledge of the aforesaid facts, and did appear and speak to the joint session of the Fifty-fifth General Assembly on Tuesday afternoon of March 18 last;

"Whereas, much to the surprise, discomfort and disapproval of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, the said distinguished Senator in the course of his said speech did refer to and speak of the President of the United States, the Hon. Woodrow Wilson, in a most sneering, sarcastic and disrespectful manner, and by his utterances plainly indicate that it was his opinion that the Hon. Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States, in his advocacy of the league of nations, was encouraging and advancing to the detriment of the United States, and that the statesmanship of American patriots and American leaders was second to that of the statesmen of Great Britain; and,

"Whereas, the said distinguished Senator did in many specific instances during his address and continuously in innuendo,

throughout his entire discourse, speak sneeringly and disrespectfully of such fundamental ideas as the brotherhood of man, and other equally well known and cherished tenets of every great democracy; and

"Whereas, the said distinguished Senator did repeatedly and continuously refer to the other great democracies of the world as being dominated either by kings or Bol-

EAT LESS MEAT IF BACK HURTS

Take a Glass of Salts to
Flush Kidneys if Bladder
Bothers You.

bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Fluid Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for three days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithium, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids so they no longer irritate, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and other organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.—ADV.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if

you feel like a

germ, take a glass of

Fluid Salts.

Take a glass of

Fluid Salts.</p

BILL TO EXHUME SOLDIERS

Measure Meets With Considerable Opposition in France.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, March 20.—A decree forbidding the exhumation of bodies of soldiers killed in the war has raised strong opposition. A bill has been

submitted in Parliament which would authorize the exhumation of bodies immediately after the signing of peace, and also grant free transportation to one member of the family of a dead man, in order that this member might be present at the exhumation. The bill also calls upon the Government to defray the cost of exhumation and transportation.



FROM the largest, most sanitary Baking Powder factory in the world—from a factory full of fresh, pure air, plenty of sunshine and daylight, where every employee is healthy, happy and content—from a factory where spotless machinery takes the place of human hands—where cleanliness, sanitation and purity is the goal—from such a factory Calumet Baking Powder enters your home with all its purity and genuine goodness kept intact in sealed dust-proof cans.

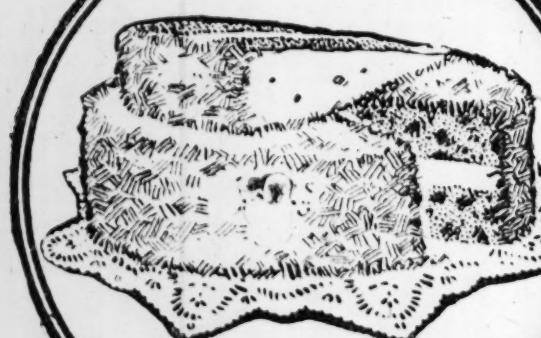
In the great Calumet factory there is only one standard—and that standard is excellence. Excellence in process of manufacture, excellence in ingredients, excellence in goodness and excellence in bakes day results.

To maintain that cherished standard is the pledged aim of every employee, and to assure uniformity in the quality, wholesomeness and purity of Calumet, an infallible method of testing is used.

The final result of all this watchfulness, this care, this sanitation and excellence in Calumet ingredients is manifest in the baking. The light, tender, tasty bakes—everyone as genuinely good, wholesome and pure as the others—have made Calumet America's most popular Baking Powder.

Calumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by U. S. Food Authorities.

Tasty and Wholesome



HIGHEST QUALITY AWARDED

PLUTO
WATER
America's Physic and more!

Auto-Intoxication

POISONOUS waste matter in the intestines causes auto-intoxication. PLUTO removes this poison quickly, gently, thoroughly. Beneficial also in treatment of kidney, liver and stomach troubles, rheumatism, nervous disorders.

Bottled at French Lick Springs and for sale at all drug stores, hotels, clubs and on trains.

Large bottle 45c; smaller bottle 20c.

French Lick Springs Hotel Co., French Lick, Ind.

JOHN CAFFERATA FIGURES EVERY DAY WILL BE SUNDAY SOON

Getting Ready to Sell Soft Drinks as Soon as Prohibition Comes.

John Cafferata, caterer and saloon keeper at Delmar boulevard and Hamilton avenue, is whistling as he goes about superintending the conversion of his bar into a combined delicatessen, cigar store and soda fountain. He will not join in the fight on prohibition, and he explained why.

"For five or six years I have taken in more money on Sundays, when I sell only soft drinks, than on the days of the week, when it is 'wet.' When prohibition goes into effect, I figure every day will be Sunday."

Meantime the bar will be open as usual. The delicatessen is to be in the rear of the present bar, and the soda and tobacco will be dispensed from the front, opening on Delmar. The restaurant and garden are to be run as usual, Cafferata said.

50 DEMOCRATS OF HOUSE CALL ON REED TO RESIGN

Continued From Preceding Page.

was an attempt to belittle and belittle the leadership of the Democratic party and its accomplishments for the last six years, and was an effort on his part to bring about dissension and strife in the ranks of said party, and to disrupt the same; and

"Whereas, the speech of the aforesaid Senator was a direct insult to the party and the people that had given him political prestige and made it possible for him to acquire any degree of prominence as a Democrat and a Statesman; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Democrats of the State of Missouri, Representatives of the Fifty-fifth General Assembly in conference assembled, that we do hereby denounce the distinguished Senator as not entitled to claim any title or standing as a Democrat in the Democratic party in Missouri, and suggest to him that, if he is so inclined in his opinions, that the Democracy of Missouri, as well as the people thereof, are entitled to and have no confidence upon the League of Nations, and are not in harmony with the leadership of President Wilson, that he resign his position as Senator and again submit himself as a candidate for the high position which he now occupies to the entire dissatisfaction of the party which nominated him and elected him, and again submit himself as a candidate to fill the vacancy which would be occasioned by his resignation; and, be it further

"Resolved, by the Democratic members of the House of Representatives in conference assembled, that we depurate the fact that Missouri should have had in the Senate of the United States a member thereof who has so consistently and persistently for the past two years, prompted as we believe by feelings of personal hate and jealousy, attempted to thwart and defeat the purposes of President Wilson in his efforts in matters of peace, but in matters of war, when individual opinion and individual pride should have been surrendered to the expressed will of the majority so that unity of action could have prevailed; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we again express our confidence in the courage, patriotism and wisdom of our President, Hon. Woodrow Wilson, and express the intention of following him in the settlement and adjustment of all questions growing out of the recent war, until we are convinced by the judgment of fair-minded men, prompted by higher motives and clearer purposes than the Hon. James A. Reed, that the President of the United States is wrong and that his policies should no longer be pursued, and that he should no longer be followed."

The action of the House Democrats is unprecedented in Missouri political history. In the caucus were more than four-fifths of the representatives of the counties which were carried by the Democrats in the last election, many of them counties which have been known as Reed strongholds, and where Reed always was certain of leading his ticket.

The feeling which prevails in Jefferson City following Reed's speech Tuesday and the action of the House Democrats yesterday, is that there is certain to follow the widest split in the Democratic party which has existed since the candidacy of Joseph W. Folk for Governor 15 years ago divided the party. It never has recovered as a political organization since that time, though it regained control of the state after the administration of Gov. Hadley, which ended in 1912.

At a dinner given at the Country Club Tuesday evening, with Senator Reed and Gov. Gardner as guests, Judge Bond of the Supreme Court made a talk proposing Reed as a candidate for President in 1920. Gov. Gardner called on State Senator Sam B. Cook of Jefferson City to reply, and Cook said that he was a friend of Reed and had hitherto supported him, but that he would not support his own brother, if he were running on Reed's platform of opposition to the League of Nations. This incident cast a shadow over the gathering, though Reed did something to restore the spirits of the gathering by telling a humorous story.

Even's Friday Bargains.
Asst. Bitter Sweet Chocolates, 35c lb.—Adv.

Belgium Recognized Poland.
By the Associated Press.
BRUSSELS, March 20.—Belgium has recognized the independence of Poland.

At Busy Bee Candy Shops Friday, Asst. Chocolates and Bonbons, including Fruit Melba Chocolates, 2c the pound.—Adv.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1919.

Palace Specials for Friday and Saturday



59¢

"Nu-Cut" Glass

"Nu-Cut" is a new process in making fine table glassware which has the same appearance and effect as the finest cut glass. It is carefully polished

59¢

and finished on clear white crystal blanks and in the same patterns as deep, hand-cut cut glass. In fact, it looks better than a lot of cheap cut glass that's on the market. To introduce it we will offer for Friday and Saturday only

\$2.00 Footed Fern Dishes
\$1.50 8-inch Fruit Bowls
\$1.50 Large Two-Handled Fruit Bowls
\$1.00 Two-Handle Bonbon or Relish Dishes
Every Piece Stamped "Nu-Cut"

Choice
59¢

Owing to this special low price a small charge will be made if delivered

THE PALACE
517 OLIVE STREET

The
Store
of a
Million
Gifts

One
Door
East of
Sixth
Street

LIGHTEN YOUR DARK SKIN--NOW



Have Soft, Fair, Clear, Bright Skin
Use Black and White—Sent by Mail
25¢—Removes Freckles, Tan—Agents
Make an Easy Living.

If your skin is dark, blotchy, sal-
low or freckled, has risings, bumps,
or pimples, then apply Black and
White Ointment, as directed on label.
It is very pleasant to the skin and
has the effect of bleaching or
lightening up your dark, sallow or
blotchy skin, healing all risings,
bumps, pimples, blackheads, and re-
moving wrinkles or freckles—giving
you a clear, soft, bright, light, fasci-
nating complexion, with a healthy,
beautiful skin. Two sizes, 25¢ and
50¢ (large size contains 3 times the
smaller size), sent by mail.

FREE
If you send \$1.00 for four boxes of
Black and White Ointment, a 25¢
cake of Black and White Soap is
included free. Agents make an easy
living representing us. Address
Plough Chemical Co., Memphis,
Tenn. Black and White Ointment
sold everywhere.—ADV.

Pure—Economical
CRYSTAL WHITE
FAMILY SOAP
The Perfect Family Soap

TAKENO CHANCES WITH THAT COLD!

Relieve it quickly with Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey.

Get that quick relief that brings
back the normal "pep" and energy.
Don't suffer a minute longer than you
must.

There is nothing in Dr. Bell's Pine-
Tar-Honey that isn't good for you—
nothing left out that it ought to contain.
Just the ingredients that go right after a cold or cough and speed
up relief. Get a bottle today, use
some of it tonight according to direc-
tions and you will feel better tomorrow.
30c, 60c and \$1.20.

Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey for Coughs & Colds

"They Are Sure What They Are Recommended For"

CADOMENE TABLETS—ARE

Mr. W. A. Kitzscher writes:
"I wish to state that I am using
your Cadomene Tablets, and I am on the third tube at
this time. I must say that they are
sure what they are recommended for and you can use
my name as one to testify."

Cadomene Tablets, the favorite
prescription of a great physi-
cian, are recommended to
nervous, worn-out, tired people
with stomach trouble and im-
poverished blood. These tablets
are tonic to the various vital
organs and soon restores
health and strength. Sold by

Bicycle bargains—used or new—
are catalogued in the Post-Dispatch West
pages.

HOME
THE HEART of THE NATION

Home—the place where you go for happiness and rest. Why not have it furnished comfortable and cozy by taking advantage of our liberal credit terms?

A \$150.00 Value
A beautiful Colonial designed Bedroom Suite. Your choice of any three pieces, as shown above, at this special price, in oak or mahogany finish, with the best of construction. It looks will convince you the price is right.... \$110

A \$225.00 Value
We have been very fortunate in receiving a shipment of Baby Cots. Our stock is complete. We have used carriages starting at \$24.75

A \$230.00 Value
Colonial Library Table, graceful, designed and built to last. Not a cheap imitation, built to advertise.... \$24.95

A \$250.00 Value
A comfortable Queen Anne Living-Room Suite, elegantly upholstered in velour with pillows just as shown in old English brown mahogany. Just the kind of a Suite for a real home.... \$198

A \$260.00 Value
A large-size Bedfurniture, a d-wood case, finished in golden oak, substantial and well made, and fully guaranteed, a \$22.50 value.... \$19.95

8 Stores in 7 Cities.
"It Stands to Reason"
We Can Save You Money.
We Buy for Less and Sell for Less
Stores in St. Louis, East St. Louis, Ill., Cairo, Ill., Danville, Ill., Mounds, Ill., Mound City, Ill., 2 in Louisville, Ky.

Our huge buying power added to our foresight in buying months ago when prices were much cheaper, brings the best on the market within easy reach of all.

A \$200.00 Value
A daintily designed Suite, one that will instantly win the admiration of the careful, thrifty housewife, finished in old English brown mahogany, elegantly constructed. Choice of any three pieces, only.... \$169

A \$210.00 Value
Here is another illustration of our 8-store buying power. Think of it, a William and Mary 2-piece Dining-Room Suite of real merit at this special price. Elegantly constructed, each piece built right, in the Jacobean finish.... \$179

A \$275.00 Value
A fumed oak Living-Room Suite, consisting of library table, chairs and rocker, with genuine leather slip seats; very comfortable and roomy. A roomful of furniture for only.... \$59

We Are Proud of Our Prices
That's Why Every Article Is Marked in Plain Figures.
We Sell on Liberal Credit Terms
Queens Anne design outfit, consisting of four genuine beds, including a 6-foot extension Table, finished in walnut or mahogany.... \$69

414 N. Broadway

The Thrift Store

RHODES-BURFORD
Bet. Locust and St. Charles

OFFICER TELLS OF 1ST DIVISION'S WORK

Takes Exception to Reference to the Division in Post-Dispatch Article on the 35th.

The Post-Dispatch is in receipt of the following letter from a St. Louis, an officer, in the First Division, now in Germany, and gladly gives it space.

BEROD, Germany.
Jan. 14, 1919.
Editor, Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.
Dear Sirs:

I read with interest and some astonishment Clair Kenanore's eulogy of the 35th (St. Louis) Division in the Post-Dispatch of Dec. 1. In the first place, why is the 35th a St. Louis division? I understand at least half of its men are from Kansas and other states.

What really caused my astonishment and this letter was the positive untruth in the article. Your respondent states that the division which relieved the 25th came in quite cocky, did not advance and could not advance. I commanded a company in that division, the 1st Regt., a shock division ever since my regiment, the 25th Infantry took Canterbury on May 23 and I know that is false.

We relieved the 25th on Oct. 1 as stated, finding no organized line or definite information as to its position or the position of the enemy. Consequently we took up attack formation, went across country by compass to what had been the outpost line, and dug in. When we went under shelling and gassing, for progress on our right and left, for our artillery to get into position. Certainly we did not advance on Oct. 2 or 3d. It would have been madness to do so without artillery and with both flanks exposed because the divisions to the right and left were two kilometers behind. When we went over on the morning of the 4th they were still behind and our last attack of Oct. 3d was made on the right flank to enable that division to advance.

We suffered such casualties in my battalion from gas and shell fire that when we went over on the 4th the companies only averaged a little over a hundred in strength with two officers each in three companies, and only one in the other. I had one officer and approximately 60 men with which to start the attack. Yet we made three separate advances against elements of eight German divisions, several of them Prussian Guards, and gained seven kilometers. We remained in line from Oct. 1 to Oct. 12, when we were relieved by the Forty-second Division. By that time we were right up to the Kriehille Stellung and the Forty-second remained in there some two weeks, advancing less than a kilometer, but finally getting into that strong position and weakening it so that it crashed on Nov. 1.

To show what Gen. Pershing thought of this division's work from Oct. 1 to 12, I am enclosing his citation in general orders. So far, to my knowledge, this is the only division honored by a general order citing it alone.

I don't want to knock the Thirty-fifth Division, for they did wonderful work in their attack over difficult country, a credit to seasoned troops. But I don't believe in praising one division to the exclusion of all others, simply because it contains more boys from home. There are lots of St. Louis boys in the First Division, but being a regular outfit, it gets no return home. Of course, we are regular in name only. The officers are all former civilians up to Captain and including some Majors. Of the men less than 20 per cent remain of the old volunteers. The rest are National Guard and National Army replacements.

I don't know what the Thirty-fifth's losses were in the Argonne, but doubt they were as heavy as ours at Soissons, around 7500 for the division. The full account of our attack there is given in the Jan. 3 "Stars and Stripes."

We fought five days, took 11 kilometers of ground and around 2000 prisoners and captured Berzy-le-Sec, cutting the Soissons-Chateau Thierry railroad, the Germans' main artery of supply. Our Second and Third Battalions came out together under two line officers (my Captain and myself) and three staff officers (Lieutenants), all from the Third Battalion.

Trusting you will take steps to correct this error, I remain,

A ST. LOUISIAN.

The reference in Mr. Kenanore's dispatch of Dec. 1, to which the writer takes exception, probably are the following:

"The Thirty-fifth was relieved by one of the best divisions we have, probably the very best. This second division has itself been relieved by a third, also an excellent division."

"As an evidence of the power of the Thirty-fifth, let this be said: They advanced further against as good or better troops in six days than their two successors did in a month up to today."

The division which relieved the Thirty-fifth was quite cocky when it went into action in the Argonne, in patronizing way it was implied that it would attend to the matter immediately now that it was on the scene, and that the bedraggled Thirty-fifth had better get back and rest. Some real horse-soldiers were on the job now. The advance would continue as per schedule.

Four days later officers of the Thirty-fifth, looking upon the map showing the movements of the battle line, were astonished to see that the relieving division was virtually in the position the Thirty-fifth turned over to them. In no place had they gone ahead further than a kilometer. They faced an enemy resistance against which they could not advance, and they did not advance until another general attack was ordered, and the guns blasted a way for them.

"This is not criticism of the relieves.

Pershing's Compliment to First Division

G. H. Q.
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

FRANCE, Nov. 10, 1918.
General Orders No. 201.

The Commander in Chief desires to make record in the General Orders of the American Expeditionary Forces his extreme satisfaction with the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the First Division in its advance west of the Meuse between Oct. 4 and 11, 1918. During this period the division covered a distance of seven kilometers a distance of seven kilometers over a country which presented not only remarkable facilities for enemy defense, but also great difficulties of terrain for the operation of our troops.

The division met with resistance from elements of eight hostile divisions, most of which were first-class troops and some of which were completely tested. The enemy chose to defend its position to the death, and the fighting was always of the most desperate kind. Throughout the operations the officers and men of the division displayed the highest type of courage, fortitude and self-sacrificing devotion to duty. In addition to many enemy killed, the division captured 1407 of the enemy, 13 75mm field guns, 19 trench mortars and numerous machine guns and stores.

The success of the division in driving a deep advance into the enemy's territory enabled an assault to be made on the left by the neighboring division against the northeastern portion of the forest of Argonne, and enabled the First Division to advance to the right and outflank the enemy's position in front of the division on the right.

The Commander in Chief has noted in this division a special pride of service and a high state of morale, never broken by hardship nor battle.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation, after its reading.

By command of Gen. Pershing,
JAMES W. MCANDREW,
Chief of Staff.

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
Adjutant-General.

Reprint: A. G. Printing Dept.

G. H. Q. A. E. F., 1918.

ing division. They are brave tried troops. But they could not advance.

It will be noted that full credit was given to the First Division for its excellent record. There was no disparagement of the division's bat-

tle efficiency intended.

The point of

fact brought out by the comparison of the two divisions was that the first was unable to advance under the conditions of resistance which had checked the Thirty-fifth, but finally getting into that strong position and weakening it so that it crashed on Nov. 1.

To show what Gen. Pershing thought of this division's work from Oct. 1 to 12, I am enclosing his citation in general orders. So far, to my knowledge, this is the only division honored by a general order citing it alone.

I don't want to knock the Thirty-fifth Division, for they did wonderful work in their attack over difficult country, a credit to seasoned troops.

But I don't believe in praising one division to the exclusion of all others, simply because it contains more boys from home. There are lots of St. Louis boys in the First Division, but being a regular outfit, it gets no return home. Of course, we are regular in name only. The officers are all former civilians up to Captain and including some Majors. Of the men less than 20 per cent remain of the old volunteers. The rest are National Guard and National Army replacements.

I don't know what the Thirty-fifth's losses were in the Argonne, but doubt they were as heavy as ours at Soissons, around 7500 for the division.

The First Division, for its part, reports on the recent trouble between the American soldiers and Japanese at Tientsin have been received by the State Department. It was said today, but the department is awaiting a complete report either from Minister Reinhard at Pekin or from Consul Heintzelman at Tientsin before deciding what steps will be taken.

According to unofficial advice reaching Washington today, the Japanese made an unprovoked attack upon American soldiers. This at-

tack took place within the French concession and it is understood here that the French Government is making an investigation.

ALL UKRAINI IN HANDS OF BOLSHEVIK, CRIMEA THREATENED

Russians Lose Between 5000 and 6000 Men, but French to Withdraw to Odessa.

LONDON, March 26.—Visually all of the Ukraine is now in the hands of the Bolsheviks according to the latest news. The city of Kiev, the capital, was captured by the Bolsheviks on Feb. 21, and the city of Odessa, the chief port, fell to them on Feb. 22.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army, has

been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

General Tukhatchevsky, com-

mander in chief of the Red Army,

has been given command of the Ukraine.

IF YOU CANNOT FIND A PLACE TO BOARD—that suits you as to location or service offered, advertise in P.-D. "WANTS."

BUSINESS FOR SALE

MACHINE SHOP—For sale or trade equipment manufacturing well drilling tools, 2 blocks of land, shop buildings and other residence located in Oklahoma City, Ok. Bldg. 200. Post-Dispatch.

RESTAURANT—Good location. Good

business. 2400 ft. (4)

RESTAURANT—Good business. 2400 ft.

GRAND OPENING.

RESTAURANT AND LUNCHROOM—Good

location, reasonable, menu, price, 200

Franklin.

ROOMING HOUSE—14 rooms. 1512 Wauke-

ah. Rooming house for cash. 2006 Olive st.

ROOMING HOUSE—Beautifully furnished

account, 2000 ft. cash balance.

ROOMING HOUSE—Nine rooms, completely

furnished, all fixed, location.

ROOMING HOUSE—10 rooms, 6 rooms

rented and rented. 2nd East. Bldg. 971.

21st Street.

SHOE REPAIRING PARLOR—Centrally located.

SHOE SHOP—First-class, cash, moderate

business. 2000 ft. will sell clean for cash.

SHOE STORE—Fixtures, good, without

cash machine and good wares. 125 ft.

TAILORING—Repairing, cleaning, pressing

and established. 888, Bldg. 145.

VEHICLE STORE—Parts, hardware, home

steels, good, dishes, etc. 2000 ft. 1000 ft.

monitors, established 4 years. 4221 Olive

st. (4)

FOR SALE—WTD.

Sold out. Due to minimum 200

out-of-tours orders in the

Automobiles, Boats and Launches

2400. To be put on line for

more insertion.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

BELTING—For sale, pulleys, shafting, after

cooper, leather, 2110 Margaret

BOTTLES—For sale, all sizes, latest stoppers

Victor 1891. Shipper.

CASH REGISTERS, computing type, see

Computing, cash registers, see

Computing, cash registers, see

Computing, cash registers, see

Computing, cash registers, see

CHILDS' AUTO—For sale, perfect, extra wheel, wind-

shield, toolbox, 2nd East. Bldg. 950. 16th

St. Louis. 16th & 19th. (5)

COMPUTING—For sale, cash registers, com-

puting, cash registers, see

Computing, cash registers, see

Computing, cash registers, see

CHIRES EXTINGUISHERS—W's, manufac-

ture and inventors' approvals, type

The General Co. 1000 ft.

CHIPS—S sample offered. Goodness, 1000 ft.

CHIPS—1000 ft. 10th & 11th. (5)

CHIPS—1000 ft.

Connorized Music Rolls

◆ A large selection of the most popular dance numbers on these splendid Music Rolls. 85c and.....

90c
Sixth Floor

FAMOUS-BARR CO.

We give Eagle Stamps and Redeem Full Books for \$2 in Cash or \$2.50 in Merchandise—Few Restricted Articles Excepted.

Largest Distributors of Merchandise at Retail in Missouri or the West.

TOMORROW IS FRIDAY SPECIAL DAY

NEW SPRING SUITS

Charming Styles and Irresistible Values at



◆ A splendid opportunity is this to provide a clever new Spring Suit at an unusually low price, considering the splendid way in which they are made and the high quality of the materials used. Included are:

—Semi-tailored effects —Box-coat effects
—Tailored and belted effects

◆ Fashioned of serges, poplins and homespuns in the favored Spring colors, as well as blue and black. They are silk lined, and come in sizes from 14 to 44.

A Specially Priced Group of New Capes, Coats and Dolmans

Choice of a Host of Styles at \$24.75

\$24.75



◆ These new Spring Wraps will make an appeal to all women and misses who are in search of a Wrap that is stylishly made, though inexpensively priced.

The Capes and Dolmans are developed of soft velveteen, poplin and serges in various lengths with belts, collars, yokes and sleeves cleverly applied. Some are half lined, others full lined of plain or fancy silks. Sizes 14 to 44.

The Coats are made along smartly tailored lines of serge, poplin, tweed and velour, in the new Spring shades, as well as blue and black. Sizes 14 to 44.

Third Floor

Rompers & Romper Suits

\$1.50 to \$2 Values, Friday... 95c



◆ "Kumfy" Rompers and Romper Suits for little boys and girls from 2 to 6 years of age. Almost 1000 garments, including a number of sample Suits worth even more than the above valuations. Garments come in beach or bloomer style, made of colored madras, gingham or chambray. Some with pockets, belts and collars, others plainly made. Choices of high or low necks and long or short sleeves.

Third Floor

Boys' Spring Suits

Friday Special... \$11.65



◆ Suits that will give an endless amount of good service. Made in the newest panel back styles with all around detachable belts of cassimere, cheviots and tweeds. Knickers full lined. Sizes 8 to 18.

Boys' Wash Suits, \$1.69

Oliver twist and middy styles, made of good quality chambray and poplin, in plain and combination colors. Sizes 2 to 8.

Boys' Overalls, \$1.23

Strong, well-made plain blue Overalls—sizes 6 to 16 years.

Second Floor



Men's CLOTH HATS

Special \$1.65 at.....

◆ Men's Cloth Hats, for motoring and street wear, in fancy mixtures and plain colors. Hats are cravanned and have stitched crown and brim.

Main Floor

Axminster

RUGS

Friday Only

\$36.85

9x12-ft. Rugs, closely woven with deep, heavy pile. Choice of Oriental, Medallion, Floral and small chintz patterns, in tan, green, blue and rose mixtures.

Fourth Floor

FAMOUS-BARR CO.

We give Eagle Stamps and Redeem Full Books for \$2 in Cash or \$2.50 in Merchandise—Few Restricted Articles Excepted.

Largest Distributors of Merchandise at Retail in Missouri or the West.

Women's Crepe Kimonos

◆ Extra size, in plain colors, rose, Copen, gray and blue. These are shirred at waistline. \$2.95 Third Floor

\$2.95

Third Floor

SPECIAL DAY

Warner's Corsets

\$2.50 and \$3 Values, Friday....



◆ Warner's rustproof lace front Corsets in medium and low bust styles. Made of strong batiste or fancy white brocade and heavily boned. Deep band of elastic set in back.

Third Floor

Low Shoes

Special, \$4.60 Pair....

◆ Women's Pumps and Oxfords, in patent leather or black kid, with full Silesian heels with plate. All sizes.

Second Floor

Basement Economy Store

Spring Suits

Featured Tomorrow at... \$19.50



◆ Hundreds of Middies, in styles and sizes for women, misses and girls. These represent manufacturer's samples and oddments of stock, all offered at this splendid saving.

◆ These Middy Blouses are made in many new clever ways of linenes and drills, in scores of novelty styles, as well as the regulation model and coat effects, three as illustrated. They are trimmed with large collars, belts and pockets, in contrasting colors. Many with hand-stitching, others trimmed with braid.

Third Floor

◆ Actually hundreds of the very latest Spring Suits, in a large variety of styles, such as the new belted box-coat models, smartly braided, and many new semi-tailored effects. The materials include serges, wool poplins and gabardines.

Women's & Misses' Skirts, \$2.95

◆ Just 200 of these Skirts, and all good models, well tailored of serge, Panama and silk poplin.

Basement Economy Store

Turbans—Sailors

Tastefully Trimmed... \$2.00

◆ Women's close-fitting Turbans and large Sailor Hats, trimmed with pretty flowers, feathers, quills and ribbon. Choices of various colors, such as black, brown, navy, red and henna.

Basement Economy Store

Table Damask, Yard, 48c

Excellent quality, 58 inches wide, in attractive designs. All full pieces.

Scout Percales, Yard, 18c

Genuine quality, 56 inches wide, in attractive shirting styles. Mill remnants 2½ to 9 yard lengths. While 5000 yards last.

36-In. Nainsook, Yard, 17c

Soft, chamois finished, snow-white Nainsook, in full pieces. For underwear, sleeping garments, etc.

25c Huck Towels, 19c

18x36-inch bleached Huck Towels of heavy quality. Some are slightly mill stained.

Sheet Specials

Seamless, high-grade Sheets, of well-known makes. Subject to slight mill imperfections and offered in two groups. Size 90x90-inch Sheets, \$1.25. Size 72x56-inch Sheets, \$1.25.

Basement Economy Store

2000 Window Shades

19c, 29c & 59c Each

◆ We purchased, at an extremely low figure, these Window Shades, which were to be delivered to the Government, but canceled because of the armistice. They are made of oil opaque shade cloth in the popular yellow tint. Mounted on Hartsboro rollers. Also some green opaque shades from our stock included.

◆ Shades come in 27 and 36 in. widths and range in length from 3½ to 6½ ft. Prices include shade slat and brackets. These shades are worth from 6½ to \$1.25 each, and because of the extremely low prices we reserve the right to restrict quantities.

Boys' 45c Hats, 19c

Spring Rah Rah Hats, in bright colors—all sizes.

Basement Economy Store

\$7 Maraboa Capes

Friday Only... \$4.95



◆ Just 250 of these fashionable Capes are offered at this special price. Two different styles, one made of five-strand full down Maraboa, trimmed with nine tails, and the other made of four strands of Maraboa and one strand of ostrich with ribbon ends. Capes are silk-lined.

Main Floor

New Banded Hats

Friday Special... \$2.45



◆ Jaunty banded hats in a diversity of smart new shapes. Made of 5-end Milan, 2-tone Liserie, 4-knot Jumbo, Jap and rough braid combinations. New Spring color combinations, also black. All hats banded with grosgrain ribbon.

Third Floor

Up to \$4 Curtains

Friday Special, \$2.85



◆ A special group of Curtains, offered at this extreme saving for Friday only. Included are Scotch Weave and Filet Weave Lace Curtains, with plain centers and insertion and edge designs. Also Filet Curtains, with 2-inch hemmed border and lace edge. White, ivory and beige.

Fourth Floor

House Furnishing Specials

◆ Special prices Friday on many practical things for the home. \$1.75 Aluminum Coffee Percolators—1-pint size. \$1.08 \$5.00 Fish Boilers—white enamel with enamel covers. \$3.19 \$3.45 Rice or Cereal Double Boilers—white enamel. \$2.25 \$2.25 Cupidors—white enamel with removable tops. \$1.39 \$1.50 Step-ladders—6-ft. with bucket holders. \$1.19 70c Washboards—glass rubbing surface. 45c 95c Garden Shovels—square point—special for. 67c 70c Garden Forks—14-inch style. 46c 50c Garden Hoes—steel blade long handles. 35c 57c Spading Forks—4-inch, best grade. 41c 70c 3-piece Garden Sets—good value at. 60c 10c quality Bob White Toilet Paper—6 rolls for. 31c 40c Absorbine Wall Paper Cleaner—3 cans for. 31c 40c Crystal White Laundry Soap—8 bars for. 40c No phone or mail orders filled on soap or paper cleaner. Basement Gallery

Fourth Floor

\$25 Dinner Sets

Light-weight semi-porcelain

—high cut and with sewed corners. Good look and trimmings. \$10.75

\$8.50

Fifth Floor

\$25 Bed Sheets

51x99-in. Sheets, of bleached

edged sheeting with 3-inch hem.

Special. \$1.59

each

Fifth Floor

\$1.59

each

<div data-bbox="562 1

Editorial Page
News Photographs
Women's Features
THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1918.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics
Sporting News
Market Reports
THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1918.



Their hearts were in the right places even if the Stripes and Stars on the flag were not. These people of Luxembourg wanted to welcome American soldiers when they arrived and so made a United States flag from hazy memory.



French girls employed by the United States for work in Sanitary Detachment No. 8 at Tours. They proudly say "We're Yanks now."



Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his family reunited. The children, from left to right, are Grace, Cornelius and Theodore Jr.



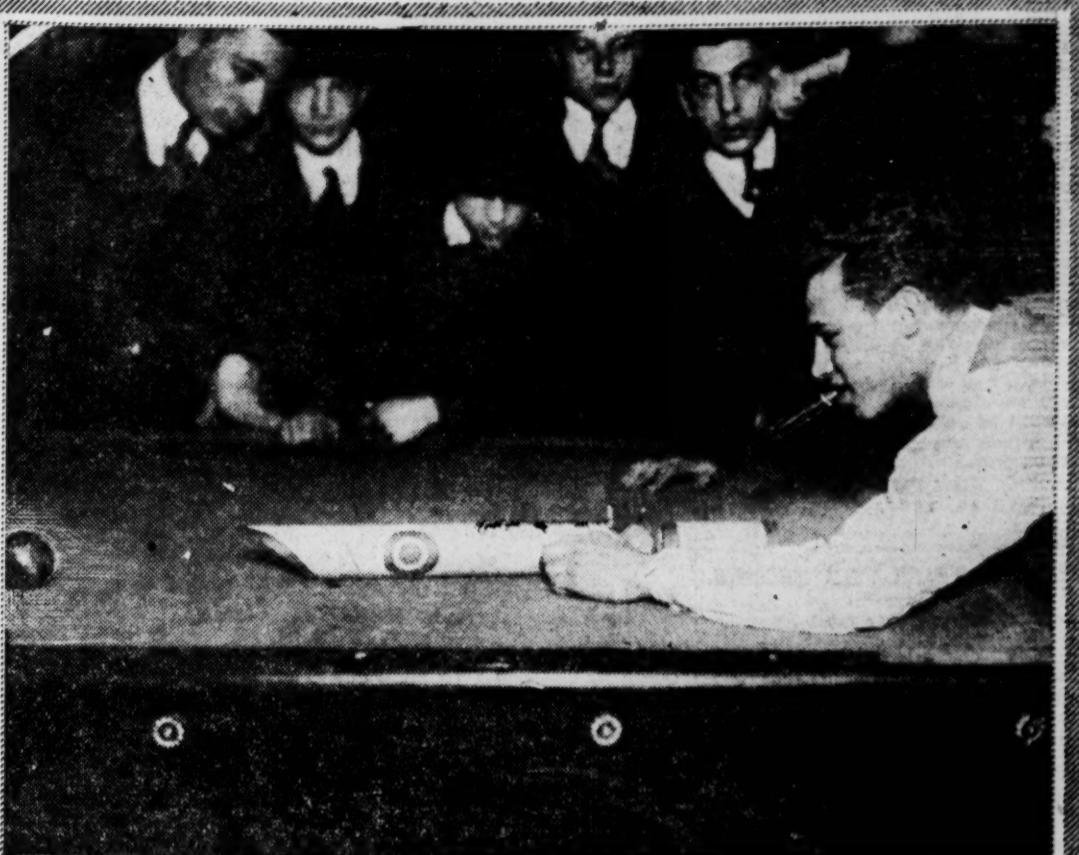
Miss Avis Hughes, daughter of Rupert Hughes, the novelist, one of the belles of the past season in Washington.
—Copyright, Bachrach.

SC



Sally, huge chimpanzee of a Pacific coast zoo, is taking up photography. She hasn't produced anything printable yet.

—Copyright, Keystone View Co.



And now we have "machine gun pool." A coiled spring actuates a very short cue in the device which propels the cue ball.
—Copyright, Keystone View Co.



John McCormack, the famous tenor, taking out his final naturalization papers on St. Patrick's Day.
—Copyright, Press Illustrating Service



These Japanese brides, arriving in San Francisco, are to marry Japanese merchants on the Pacific coast. They were selected from photographs by their husbands-to-be.
—Copyright, Associated Film Service.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
Dec. 12, 1878.
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,
Twelfth and Olive Streets.

POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION
Average for entire year, 1918:
Sunday 553,177
DAILY AND SUNDAY 182,796

**THE POST-DISPATCH PLAT-
FORM**

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent; not be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Pennsylvania and Her Income Taxes.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Pennsylvanians are boasting about paying \$400,000,000 in income taxes in 1918 and poking fun at 11 Southern States that paid only \$177,000,000 in income taxes in 1918. Why not laugh at 11 Western States, with very little negro population, that paid only \$177,000,000 in income taxes in 1918?

Pennsylvania now claims she will pay \$1,000,000,000 in income taxes in 1919. Very good. At that rate Pennsylvanians can pay \$35,000,000,000 of the war debt in 35 years, while the 11 Southern States can pay 5 per cent per annum interest on the \$35,000,000,000 and have a surplus of \$70,000,000 to turn into the Treasury of the United States. The other states of the Union will see that Pennsylvania gets a big hand with the Hog Island shipyards the largest in the world.

Let us look back to 1865, when Pennsylvania had her pockets bulging with greenbacks and the 11 Southern States were in rags and poverty. Pennsylvania then had plenty of farm implements, horses and cattle and an abundance of factories, while the 11 Southern States were in chaos and ruins. Pennsylvania spread her great Steel Trust all over the world, and even the 11 Southern States paid tribute to her. Mr. Carnegie worked in the business as a day laborer and accumulated some \$400,000,000 to build bridges and help struggling colleges.

After reviewing her past history, Pennsylvania ought to be willing to pay \$2,000,000,000 in income taxes and never utter a complaint or poke fun at the less fortunate states.

C. J. GRIFFITH.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Reiteration of the beauty of unselfishness emanates from pulpit and press. And yet the unselfish person is treated as a pariah. Johnny Apple Seed went up and down Ohio planting apple seeds without pay. He was looked upon by the many-headed as being muscle distract. And yet this poor and despised wanderer was the greatest personality that Ohio has ever produced—barring none.

SIDNEY AVERILL.
Columbus, III.

Defending the Mayor.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The afternoon paper was publishing the statement that the canvassers for the Referendum League was knocked down by Louis Nolte, City Comptroller, for making the statement that the Mayor had sold us out to the United Railways Co. and credit Nolte with saying that he would administer a like punishment to anyone else who dares make such a statement.

Mr. Nolte has undertaken to administer physical chastisement to anyone in the city who says that in the deal between the Mayor and the United Railways Co. the Mayor sold us out and he would administer a like punishment to anyone else who dares make such a statement.

Mr. Nolte has no confidence in men or nations. The world is a hell brew of hatred, suspicion, greed, ambition, hypocrisy and conspiracy. Ideals are but futile dreams, aspirations are mockeries, moral forces are fabrications of fancy and human brotherhood is a jest.

Let us be armed to the teeth. On with the dance of death and the revel of spoils in the halls of the strong.

It is a sign of wan power when the Kiel administration adopts the slogan: "Anything to beat Haller."

SENATOR REED'S HOBOGLINS.

Senator Reed sees hobgoblins. He shivers with fear. His face blanches and his voice quivers in an anguish of fright. He shrieks with alarm. He is scared to death. He wants the fire bells rung and the whistles blown to arouse the people to a sense of the danger that is hovering over them.

The awful menace that threatens America and affrights him is a little babe of civilization, born of the sufferings, sacrifices, hopes and aspirations of mankind for enduring peace. It is an innocent, hopeful, helpful effort to stop war by getting the nations together in an agreement to work for peace; to substitute justice for greed, reason for force, law for might and liberty for tyranny.

The Senator looks upon this effort with horror and terror. He sees in it a monstrous plot to hatch more wars. He sees in it a conspiracy on the part of our allies and our enemies to disarm us, inveigle us into a dark alley and strip us of all we have. He sees in it a wicked scheme of the statesmen who are trying to make and maintain peace to destroy our Constitution, undermine our rights and liberties and wreck our country. Our own President is in the plot.

We sent 2,000,000 of our best men to Europe and expended \$30,000,000,000 to stop a war that threatened our sovereignty and safety and our rights and liberties—that threatened the rights and liberties of mankind and civilization itself—but we cannot do anything to avert war in the future. We could engage all our resources to end one war and make the world safe for democracy, but we can't do a thing to keep the world safe for democracy. The risk is too great.

We can enter into any sort of alliance with other nations to make war, but we cannot enter into any kind of agreement with other nations to guarantee peace. We can fight for justice, but we cannot agree to work for justice; we can fight in co-operation with other nations for freedom and peace, but we cannot work in co-operation with other nations to maintain freedom and peace based upon justice.

Although the League of Nations to guarantee peace, as the chief end of the late war, was proposed and supported by President Wilson, the League of Nations the peace conference is framing a cover for a devilish plot of Britain to strip us of arms and strike us down.

The Kings—heaven help the feeble creatures!—the black and yellow barbarians and the starving peoples, struggling out of oppression, are concocting the scheme to undo the Republic of the West and despoil and enslave it. All the people whom we have rescued from the horrors of military despotism and the horrors of war are conspiring to make war on us and subject us to slavery. Although we have had a treaty for a century with Great Britain providing that there shall be no armaments on the boundary between the United States and Canada, any general treaty providing for disarmament hides a plot of Britain and her fellow conspirators, our present friends, to render America helpless and to destroy us.

We have 26 arbitration treaties with many nations, but a League of Nations to promote arbitration is a violation of the Constitution and a deadly menace.

According to Senator Reed, our Constitution is a queer document. It is only a fighting Constitution. We can make any sort of war alliance or agreement under it, but no sort of peace alliance or agreement. Any restriction of our freedom of action making for a guarantee of international justice and peace nullifies it. If the Constitution is as he expounds it, the sooner an enlightened, progressive, peace-loving democracy gets a foothold in the country the sooner it will be destroyed.

But it cannot be made general nor can it be guaranteed to be permanent—not yet. The foundation industry of the world, the production of bread, butter and meat, cannot be pursued on the six-hour plan. Sun and rain and frost determine the work hours of one-third, the agricultural third, of the labor of America. Farming cannot be made permanently profitable without domestic animals. These animals cannot be left alone for 18 hours out of the 24. The human animal on the farm cannot be fittened and fed by six hours of work. Any intelligent farmer's wife can testify to that.

The model division of the day into eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, and eight hours for play, may some day be realized for all labor that is not at the mercy of weather and season. Such a division seems reasonable, for a decent margin of recreation is every man's birthright. But the farmer, by virtue of his calling, is compelled to spend at certain seasons more than eight hours in the field. The cost of labor of his working with horses he must feed them two hours before they begin work, and he must spend an hour after they quit work in making them fit for the next day's labor. A 10-hour day for the team in rush season is a necessity, and this means a 13-hour day for the farmer. Less than 10 hours for the horse means a rise in the cost of standard foods.

Senator Reed has no confidence in men or nations. The world is a hell brew of hatred, suspicion, greed, ambition, hypocrisy and conspiracy. Ideals are but futile dreams, aspirations are mockeries, moral forces are fabrications of fancy and human brotherhood is a jest. Let us be armed to the teeth. On with the dance of death and the revel of spoils in the halls of the strong.

It is a sign of wan power when the Kiel administration adopts the slogan: "Anything to beat Haller."

COMPANY'S GAIN, PEOPLE'S LOSS.

The controversy as to the validity of the Jefferson Avenue franchise has also been settled and there is now no question as to the company's rights on the streets—President McCulloch in the United Railways Bulletin.

The traction magnates have no doubt as to the effect of one of the most high-handed acts in franchise-grabbing history. All those strategic gains Mr. McCulloch deserves in detail are important credit items on the United Railways side of the ledger, but are heavy debit items on the people's side, at whose expense all the gains were made.

After his swing around the circle Senator Reed will be qualified to write a parody on that popular song, "Kisses"—only his title will be "Hisses."

BIG MAJORITY FOR COMPENSATION.

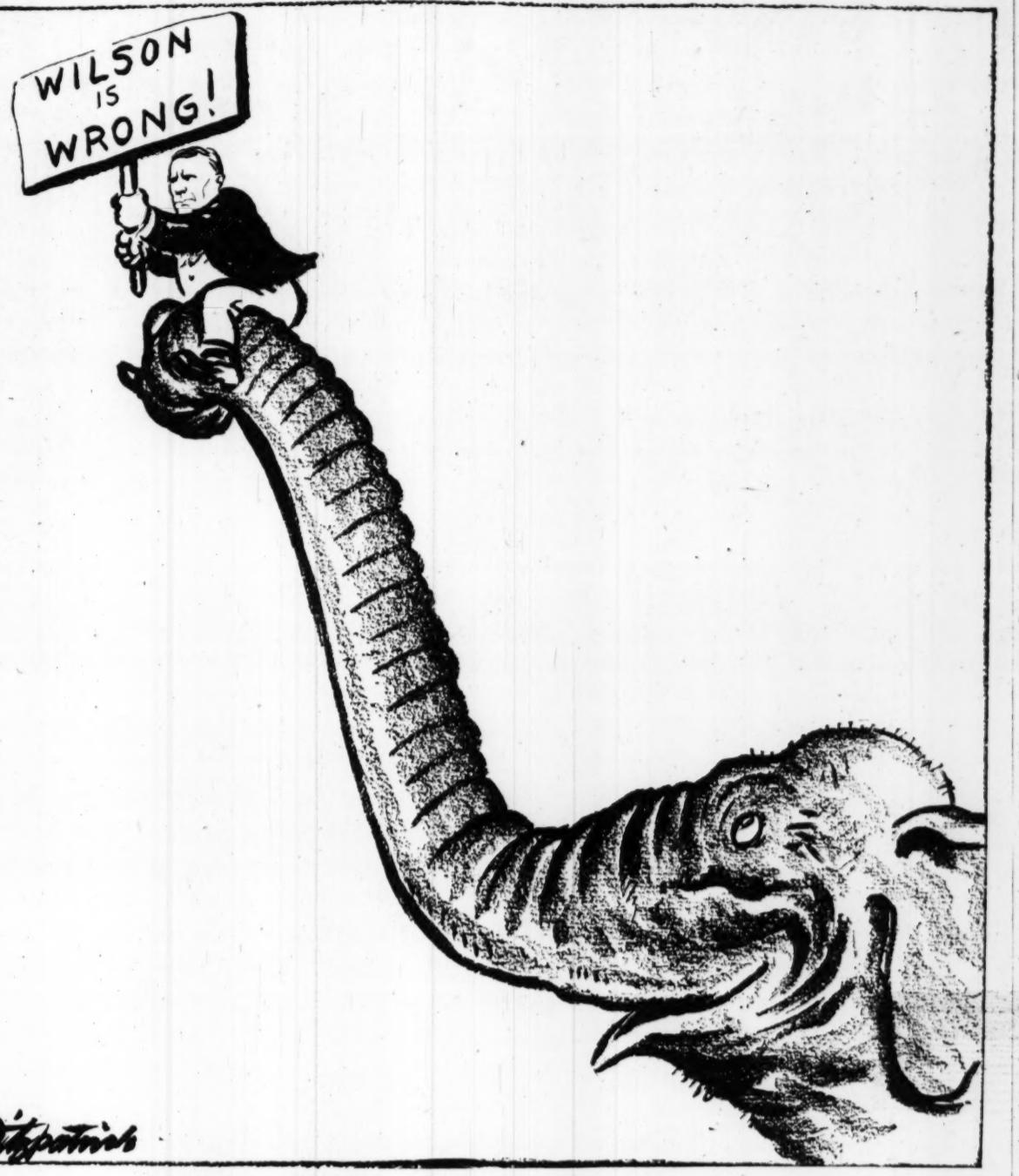
Overwhelming all efforts for further delay and bickering, the House passed the compensation bill by a vote of 106 to 12. This was on the seventieth day of session—exactly 10 weeks after the assembling of the Legislature. The inertia and obstruction of the past have been such that this is the first important measure in general legislation to make even this progress to enactment. It was high time for a change. The public will hope that the large majority vote reflects the sentiment in the House which favors permanent rally from the do-nothing spirit of the past.

The bill has features, for instance, the monopolistic State insurance plan, which are not necessary to the inauguration of the compensation system in Missouri and whose sacrifice is to be preferred to the enactment of no bill at all. But in general it is a satisfactory measure. The House action has a pointed suggestion for the Democratic Senate. If the bill fails the Democrats must shoulder the responsibility.

W. C.

I read the article where Mr. Nolte, a 200-pound man (*), assaulted a sickly 5-foot-2 1/2 inches, 118 pounds, if I were to call me more than a "tweener," to cause me to "sing" him. I am a canasser, and was instructed to always be respectful to those I called on. I was told men differ in opinions and his opinion was as dear to him as mine was to me. I always respect another man's opinion, the same as I do my own. Now I would like to ask Mr. Nolte one question: If the Civic or Referendum League selects a 200-pound man to hand him a recall petition and tell him (what I don't think the other fellow said), that both he and Kiel better not criticize of St. Louis, will he sing him? You know, being old top, and "sluggery" is the last resort. I don't want notoriety, but the Post-Dispatch is at liberty to give you my name if you want it.

W. C.



SENATOR REED AMUSES THE ELEPHANT.

**The MIRROR of
PUBLIC OPINION**

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

A SIX-HOUR DAY.

From the Minneapolis Journal.

A SIX-HOUR working day with a two-hour lunch period for every industry is labor's vision of the industrial Eden as expressed in a demand by the Labor Congress recently held in Chicago. A two-hour lunch sandwiched in between two three-hour slices of labor looks good, if served out impartially to every working mortal and guaranteed to be permanent.

But it cannot be made general nor can it be guaranteed to be permanent—not yet. The foundation industry of the world, the production of bread, butter and meat, cannot be pursued on the six-hour plan. Sun and rain and frost determine the work hours of one-third, the agricultural third, of the labor of America. Farming cannot be made permanently profitable without domestic animals. These animals cannot be left alone for 18 hours out of the 24. The human animal on the farm cannot be fittened and fed by six hours of work. Any intelligent farmer's wife can testify to that.

The model division of the day into eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, and eight hours for play, may some day be realized for all labor that is not at the mercy of weather and season. Such a division seems reasonable, for a decent margin of recreation is every man's birthright. But the farmer, by virtue of his calling, is compelled to spend at certain seasons more than eight hours in the field. The cost of labor of his working with horses he must feed them two hours before they begin work, and he must spend an hour after they quit work in making them fit for the next day's labor.

A 10-hour day for the team in rush season is a necessity, and this means a 13-hour day for the farmer. Less than 10 hours for the horse means a rise in the cost of standard foods.

Senator Reed has no confidence in men or nations. The world is a hell brew of hatred, suspicion, greed, ambition, hypocrisy and conspiracy. Ideals are but futile dreams, aspirations are mockeries, moral forces are fabrications of fancy and human brotherhood is a jest.

Let us be armed to the teeth. On with the dance of

death and the revel of spoils in the halls of the strong.

It is a sign of wan power when the Kiel administration adopts the slogan: "Anything to beat Haller."

COMPANY'S GAIN, PEOPLE'S LOSS.

The controversy as to the validity of the Jefferson Avenue franchise has also been settled and there is now no question as to the company's rights on the streets—President McCulloch in the United Railways Bulletin.

The traction magnates have no doubt as to the effect of one of the most high-handed acts in franchise-grabbing history. All those strategic gains Mr. McCulloch deserves in detail are important credit items on the United Railways side of the ledger, but are heavy debit items on the people's side, at whose expense all the gains were made.

After his swing around the circle Senator Reed will be qualified to write a parody on that popular song, "Kisses"—only his title will be "Hisses."

BIG MAJORITY FOR COMPENSATION.

Overwhelming all efforts for further delay and bickering, the House passed the compensation bill by a vote of 106 to 12. This was on the seventieth day of session—exactly 10 weeks after the assembling of the Legislature. The inertia and obstruction of the past have been such that this is the first important measure in general legislation to make even this progress to enactment. It was high time for a change. The public will hope that the large majority vote reflects the sentiment in the House which favors permanent rally from the do-nothing spirit of the past.

The bill has features, for instance, the monopolistic State insurance plan, which are not necessary to the inauguration of the compensation system in Missouri and whose sacrifice is to be preferred to the enactment of no bill at all. But in general it is a satisfactory measure. The House action has a pointed suggestion for the Democratic Senate. If the Civic or Referendum League selects a 200-pound man to hand him a recall petition and tell him (what I don't think the other fellow said), that both he and Kiel better not criticize of St. Louis, will he sing him? You know, being old top, and "sluggery" is the last resort. I don't want notoriety, but the Post-Dispatch is at liberty to give you my name if you want it.

W. C.

I read the article where Mr. Nolte, a 200-pound man (*), assaulted a sickly 5-foot-2 1/2 inches, 118 pounds, if I were to call me more than a "tweener," to cause me to "sing" him. I am a canasser, and was instructed to always be respectful to those I called on. I was told men differ in opinions and his opinion was as dear to him as mine was to me. I always respect another man's opinion, the same as I do my own. Now I would like to ask Mr. Nolte one question: If the Civic or Referendum League selects a 200-pound man to hand him a recall petition and tell him (what I don't think the other fellow said), that both he and Kiel better not criticize of St. Louis, will he sing him? You know, being old top, and "sluggery" is the last resort. I don't want notoriety, but the Post-Dispatch is at liberty to give you my name if you want it.

W. C.

I read the article where Mr. Nolte, a 200-pound man (*), assaulted a sickly 5-foot-2 1/2 inches, 118 pounds, if I were to call me more than a "tweener," to cause me to "sing" him. I am a canasser, and was instructed to always be respectful to those I called on. I was told men differ in opinions and his opinion was as dear to him as mine was to me. I always respect another man's opinion, the same as I do my own. Now I would like to ask Mr. Nolte one question: If the Civic or Referendum League selects a 200-pound man to hand him a recall petition and tell him (what I don't think the other fellow said), that both he and Kiel better not criticize of St. Louis, will he sing him? You know, being old top, and "sluggery" is the last resort. I don't want notoriety, but the Post-Dispatch is at liberty to give you my name if you want it.

W. C.

I read the article where Mr. Nolte, a 200-pound man (*), assaulted a sickly 5-foot-2 1/2 inches, 118 pounds, if I were to call me more than a "tweener," to cause me to "sing" him. I am a canasser, and was instructed to always be respectful to those I called on. I was told men differ in opinions and his opinion was as dear to him as mine was to me. I always respect another man's opinion, the same as I do my own. Now I would like to ask Mr. Nolte one question: If the Civic or Referendum League selects a 200-pound man to hand him a recall petition and tell him (what I don't think the other fellow said), that both he and Kiel better not criticize of St. Louis, will he sing him? You know, being old top, and "sluggery" is the last resort. I don't want notoriety, but the Post-Dispatch is at liberty to give you my name if you want it.

W. C.

I read the article where Mr. Nolte, a 200-pound man (*), assaulted a sickly 5-foot-2 1/2 inches, 118 pounds, if I were to call me more than a "tweener," to cause me to "sing" him. I am a canasser, and was instructed to always be respectful to those I called on. I was told men differ in opinions and his opinion was as dear to him as mine was to me. I always respect another man's opinion, the same as I do my own. Now I would like to ask Mr. Nolte one question: If the Civic or Referendum League selects a 200-pound man to hand him a recall petition and tell him (what I don't think the other fellow said), that both he and Kiel better not criticize of St. Louis, will he sing him? You know, being old top, and "sluggery" is the last resort. I don't want notoriety, but the Post-Dispatch is at liberty to give you my name if you want it.

W. C.

I read the article where Mr. Nolte, a 200-pound man (*), assaulted a sickly 5-foot-2 1/2 inches, 118 pounds, if I were to call me more than a "tweener," to cause me to "sing" him. I am a canasser, and was instructed to always be respectful to those I called on. I was told men differ in opinions and his opinion was as dear to him as mine was to me. I always

ing

is Tenpin
ave Done
n A. B. C.
third Place in Five-
ard and Fourth
Doubles.

ace in the five-man
and fourth compo-
nent, St. Louis bowl-
competed to date in
bowl Congress tour-
to, have done better
St. Louis has
to land — quinte-
the Sunbeam Spe-
n Fellahs, local
inners, being ad-
arch 29, and the Mis-
the doublet yester-
erdays and G. Rau-
kets of the Cabane
into third place in
1224, with Yerkes
and his agree-
marks of 213.
Rautenberg started
only 145 in his first
with 195 and 246.
Winder Fourth.

and E. P. Wilder-
manns, took fourth
ager had two game
century marks. H.
up as the sixth man
a, unknocked the high-
the of the St. Louis
anted 266 in his final

Louis Cardinals and
ell down, Jarrett and
the leaders with
eling and Beraford

The St. Louisans did
Bill Barron by the
the 615, not high
in among the lead-
up to 207, 178 and
was with 616, captain of the Cardinals.

Averages 261.

Jerry Ameling, who
83 in his five man-
o eighth place in the
1816, an average of
nine games. Follow-
the team, Ameling
and 679 in
the Prince of Wales, the
with 1821 in
the five-man, 691 in
884 in the singles.
was 249, showed
two local quintets
last night, the Alpen-
ton, 2473, Evans
quintets, roll doubles

At Edwardsville.
Bill H. Gurnam, 81; Louis
Mittens Neumann,
John Leslie, Paul
John Sharpen, 81.
One Givings, 81; Beloit
Anna Hause, 81.

BIRTHS RECORDED.
1919.

M. and M. Gartrell, 2108 Baye-
ton and A. V. Borck, 6507 Pennsylvania.

A. and M. Thomann, 2224 Bremen
and A. and M. Koenig, 1437 Monroe.

E. and M. Sheeber, 1326 St. Louis.

L. and F. Birkmire, 4242 Rock-
and M. and F. Tucker, 6016 Waterman.

E. and H. Grindstaff, 2222 St. Louis.

L. and D. Borchard, 1221A Hodson-
and R. Borchard, 3878A Garfield.

GIRLS.
G. and G. A. Goff,
E. and S. Frankel, 3444 Bayard.

E. and P. Frankel, 2425 McLean.

L. and M. Borchard, 2525 Glendale.

A. and M. Pawlowski, 1406 N. 26th.

R. and M. Winkler, 1914 N. 26th.

G. and E. Wurmecke, 608 N. 26th.

BIRTH PERMITS.

John Rankin, 311 N. 6th, sevenses.

Dick Murray, 57, 603 N. 6th, sevenses.

Alex Holman, 706 High, sevenses.

John Morris, 12, 603 N. 6th, sevenses.

Robert F. Tucker, 8, 13th, sevenses.

E. and H. Grindstaff, 2222 St. Louis.

Mary Casper, 3222 Minerva, sevenses.

Paul Delmer, 2, 5072 Gerhardine, sevenses.

John Schaefer, 32, 5022 St. Louis; and

John Schaefer, 32, 5022 St. Louis.

At St. Louis.
John Schaefer, 32, 5022 St. Louis.

INDIVIDUALS.

John Schaefer, 32, 5022 St. Louis.

Jockeyists Win.

John Schaefer, 32, 5022 St. Louis.

At St. Louis.
John Schaefer, 32, 5022 St. Louis.

INDIVIDUALS.

When Apparel Doesn't Proclaim the Man.



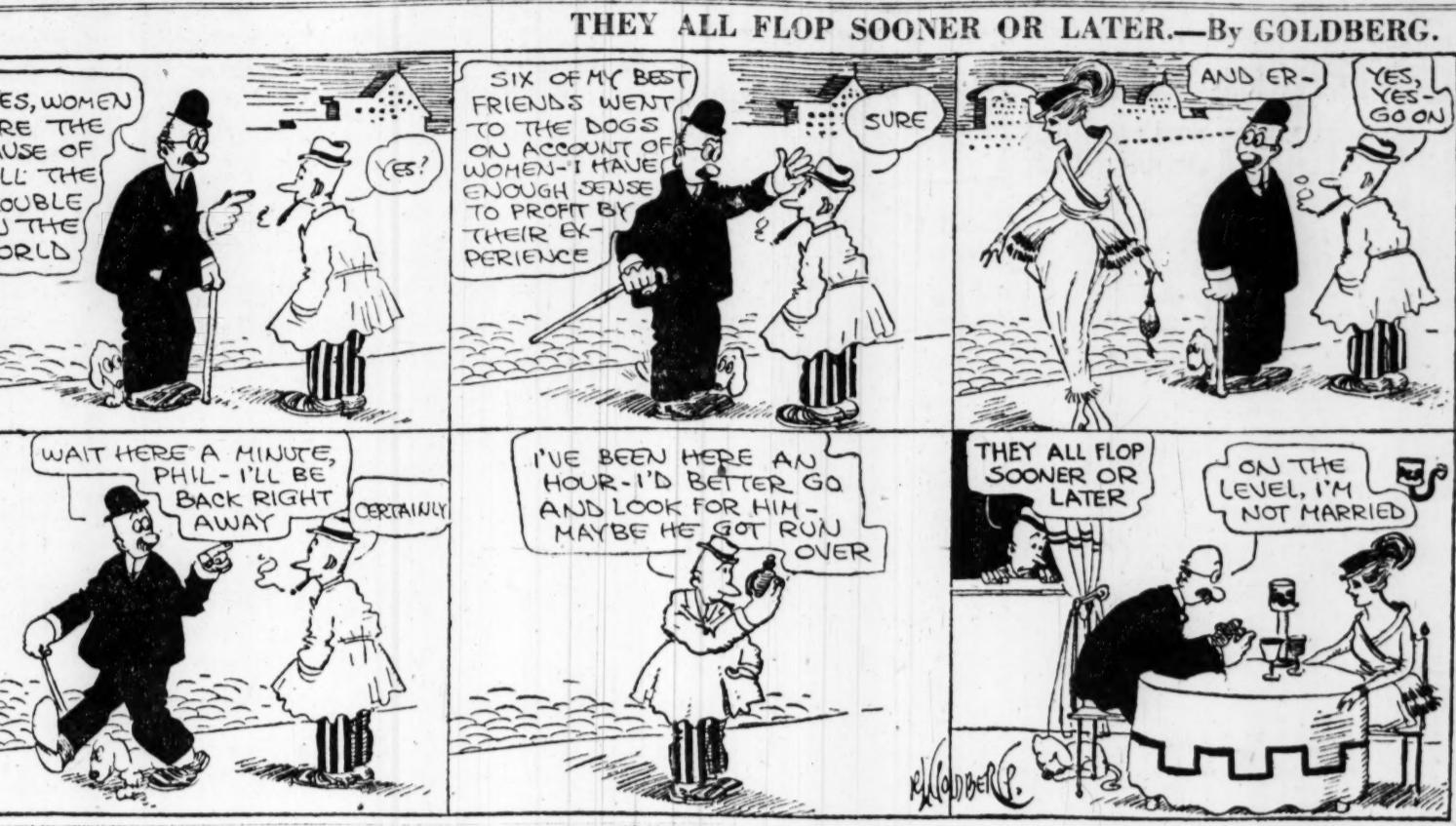
"Ya see, Bill, that guy on the outside's just paid an income tax of \$20,000, an' the other one is just an ordinary gink like you an' me. Ya'd never know he was a rich guy, jes' lookin' at him."

"Nope, Mike, ya wouldn't. The uniform makes 'em all doughboys."

Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out.



PENNY ANTE—Using the Lodge Gag.



"SAY, POP!"—AMBROSE IS FULLY EQUIPPED.—BY PAYNE.



MUTT AND JEFF—MUTT EXPLAINS A MONOLOGUE TO CICERO—By BUD FISHER



By Jean Knott



A Bid for Baldness.

SANDY and Ikey had a dispute at the front as to which of their races had produced names the most famous in history. An odd bet it was. For each great name that Sandy named of a Scot whom history had honored, he was compelled to pull out one of Ikey's hairs, and Ikey was to have the same privilege.

"Do ye begin?" said Sandy.

"Moses?" said Ikey, and pulled.

"Bobby Burns?" said Sandy, and returned the compliment.

"Abraham?" said Ikey, and pulled again.

"Ouch!" Duggee Haig," said Sandy. And then Ikey grabbed a bit of hair at once. "Joseph and his brethren," he said gloating a bit as he watched the tears starting from Sandy's eyes.

"Sandy, it's pulling them out in bunches, ye we?" said Sandy. "Ah, well, man"—and he reached with both hands for Ikey's thatch. "The Highland Brigade!" he roared, and pulled all the hairs in his two hands would do!—Harry Launder

BREAKFAST SPECIALS

Swift's Premium Boiled Ham, lb. 90c
Park Tenderloin, lb. 55c
Swift's Premium Bacon, sliced, lb. 60c
Fancy Butter, lb. (one price of Butter). 64c

V.-P. Fresh Daily

Premium Blend Coffee, lb. 40c
Triculator Papers, pkg. 10c
Premium Santos Coffee, lb. 35c
Roasted Jumbo Peanuts, lb. 20c
Forbes' Package Tea, lb. 80c
Forbes' Baking Powder. 25c
Towles Log Cabin Syrup.

**WM. DUGGAN
UNION MARKET**

The Flow of Language.

"That orator seems intoxicated by his own eloquence," remarked an auditor.

"That's why it's so easy for him to be a prohibitionist," replied Uncle Bill Bottletop. "He doesn't need any regular bicker!"—Washington Star.

A Dear.

Marie: That young American older yonder—isn't he a dear? He speaks French, I understand.

Vivette: Yes, I know him. I wish he could speak French I understand.—Detroit Free Press.

Try Absorene

No matter what other cleaners have failed, don't give up your wall paper till you've tried cleaning it with ABSORENE.

ABSORENE Will Clean It

ABSORENE has always cleaned wall paper perfectly whenever it was used according to simple, easy directions on the can. It has been the right and safe way to clean the paper on an ordinary room.

HRH RENE is a twin sister to ABSORENE. Sold by Absorene dealers. Dealers Everywhere.

20 Branches

We Call and Deliver



On the Phone.

MAN (at telephone): What? Line still busy? Why, great cats, I've been trying to get that number for half an hour.

Central (sweetly): It's a party line, you know.

Man (wildly): Party nothing! It's a convention line!—Buffalo Express.

FOR

Shoe Repairing
Phone

Sunastras
Dyeing and Cleaning Co.

20 Branches
We Call and Deliver

For a Clear Skin



Big 2-Day Sale
NEW SPRING STYLES IN

OXFORDS, PUMPS, COLONIALS

Brand new footwear in colors, black and patent. An immense choice is offered. Select your Easter shoes now at these special prices.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Lot 1—Includes

Ladies' very fine hand-turned Oxfords, Pumps and Colonials, in patent leather, dull tan and white kid; choice full. Low or tow heels. Included in this offer.

Up to \$7.00 Values

\$4.95

Lot 2—Includes

Ladies' Oxfords, Pumps and Colonials, made of patent leather, dull tan kid and calf skin, both high and low heels. Nearly half price.

Up to \$6.00 Values

\$3.95

OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK SATURDAY NIGHTS

Hellman
CUT PRICE SHOES
BLOCK NORTH OF UNION MARKET
806-808 N. Sixth St.